

BX

e

138

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NO. II.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.

1867.



00110135

GOD

351.54

For/Rep

110135



00110135

Digitized with financial assistance from



HT Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by



WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. LI.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

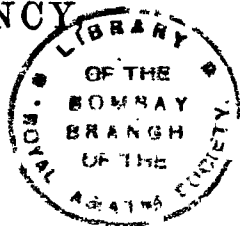
FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.

1867.



605
251.261
1865
210165



REPORT 110135
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,
FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.
BY LIEUT. COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	SUBJECT.	PARAGRAPHS.
I.	INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	1 to 17
II.	CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES	18 to 288
	Indore	19 to 50
	Dewas	51 to 62
	Bâglee	63 to 65
	Gwalior Agency	66 to 86
	BHOPAL AGENCY	87 to 110
	Including the States of—	
	Bhopal	88 to 102
	Rajghur	103 to 105
	Nursinghur	106
	Miscellaneous Remarks	107 to 110
	BHEEL AGENCY	111 to 131
	Including the States of—	
	Dhar	116 to 119
	Jhabbooa	120 to 122
	Ali Rajpoor	123 to 131
	DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY	132 to 146
	Including—	
	British Pergunnah of Maunpoor	133 to 135
	The State of Burwancee	136 to 139
	The Guaranteed Bhoomes	140 to 146
	WESTERN MALWA AGENCY	147 to 201
	Including the States of—	
	Jowra	148 to 155
	Rutlam	156 to 168
	Sillana	169 to 173
	Seetamow	174 to 180
	The Guaranteed Tankadars	181
	Miscellaneous Remarks	182 to 201
	POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA	202 to 217
	BUNDELCUND AGENCY	218 to 288
	Including the States of—	
	Sohawul	240 & 241
	Jignee	242 to 246
	Chutterpoor	247 to 261
	Chirkary	262 to 274
	Adjeighur	275
	Bijawur	276
	Duttia	277
	Myhere	278
	Nagode	279
	Oorcha	280
	Punnah	281
	Rewah	282 to 287
	Sumpthur	288

CHAPTER.	SUBJECT.	PARAGRAPHS.
III. JUDICIAL		289 to 328
	SECTION I.—Civil Justice	290 to 301
	” II.—Criminal Justice	302 to 315
	” III.—Police	316 to 319
	” IV.—Jails	320 to 328
IV. REVENUE		329 & 330
V. EDUCATION		331 to 345
VI. PUBLIC WORKS		346 to 365
	SECTION I.—Military Buildings	349 to 355
	” II.—Civil Works Buildings	356
	” III.—Do. Communications	357 to 360
	” IV.—Public Works executed from Local Funds	361 to 365
VII. POST OFFICE		366 to 370
VIII. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH		371 to 375
IX. MILITARY		376 to 388
X. MISCELLANEOUS		389 to 399
	SECTION I.—SURVEYS	389 to 392
	Settlement of Boundary disputes	393
	SECTION II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries	394 to 399
XI. CONCLUSION		400 to 411

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR 1865-66.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The territory comprised within the limits of the Central India Agency, as now composed, may be conveniently described as forming three grand Divisions, *viz.* :—

- 1st.—The North-East Division, comprising the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah.
- 2nd.—The Northern Division, consisting of the Northern and Central Districts of the Gwalior State; and
- 3rd.—The South-West Division, comprising the table-land known in modern times as Malwa—though far within the ancient limits of the Province of that name—and the sub-montane territory between it and the Nerbudda, as also a considerable tract south of that river, extending to the Kandeish Frontier.

2. The first of these Divisions is bounded on the north and south by the British Districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and the Administration of the Central Provinces, respectively, and it extends almost from the confines of the Bengal Presidency on the east to those of the Gwalior State on the west.

It includes within its limits the extensive territory of Rewah, and (35) other States and petty Chiefships,*—the principal of which are the Boondela States of Oorcha (or Tehree), and Duttia (the former the oldest and highest in rank in Bundelcund, and the only one that was not brought under subjection by the Mah-rattas)—and the Goojur Chiefship of Sumpthur.

* Classified as follows as regards their Rulers :—

	No.
Boondela	17
Rajpoot	8
Brahmin	6
Mahomedan	1
Goojur	1
Aheer	1
Kayeth	1
Jogi	1

TOTAL ... 36

The four above-named are the only States of Bundelcund that have formal treaties with the British Government, all the others being held under Sunnuds from it, and being bound to it by engagements of fealty and obedience.

Of the remaining States, the principal are Chircary, Punnah, Bijawur, and Adjeyghur, ruled by descendants of Chuttersal;—Baonee, a Mahomedan principality, originally granted by the Peishwa to

Nawab Ghazioodeen Khan, Vizier of the Delhi Emperor; Chutterpoor, founded by the Puar Adventurer, Soonee Sah,—by whom the tracts comprising it were usurped from Punnah and other States, and granted afresh by the British Government to the present Chief, Rajah Juggut Raj, on its lapse in 1854;—Nagode, Beronda, and Kothee, ruled by Rajpoot Chiefs; and Myhere, whose ruling family are Jogies.

Of the minor Chiefs and Jagirdars, several possess much local influence, while the estates of some of them are of considerable value.

The area of this Division is about 22,400 square miles; its population about 3,170,000 souls; and its public revenues aggregate about Rs. 63,58,000.

3. The 2nd, or Northern Division, is bounded on the east by Native and British Bundelcund and the District of Saugur in the Central Provinces; on the north and west by the territory of the North-West Provinces, and the States of Rajpootana—the River Chumbul forming, for a considerable distance, its boundary in that quarter; and on the south by Oomutwarra and Bhopal; and it consists entirely of the Northern and Central Districts (Sur Soobaships) of the Gwalior State, which include within their limits the capital itself, and the ancient Rajpoot and other kingdoms and principalities named in the margin, which, having been subjugated by Sindhia, have merged in, and now form the chief portion of, the Gwalior State; as also the important town of Jhansie, which, with some of the territory adjoining, was transferred to it in the territorial exchanges provided for by the Treaty of 12th December 1860.

The general statistics of this Division are not very accurately ascertained; but its area is about 19,500 square miles; its population about 1,180,000 souls; and its public revenues about Rs. 67,65,000.

4. The 3rd, or South-Western Division, is bounded on the north and north-west by the Northern Division just described and the States of Rajpootana; on the east and south-east by the Districts under the administration of the Central Provinces, and on the south and west by the Bombay Presidency; and it comprises the extensive but scattered territories of Holkar; the important Districts of Gwalior, included within the charge of Sindhia's Sur Soobah of Malwa; the compact and flourishing kingdom of Bhopal; the Puar (Mahratta) States of Dhar and Dewas; the principalities of Jowra—a fief of Indore—and Burwani—Mahomedan and Rajpoot respectively;—the Rajpoot Tributary States of Rutlam, Sillana, Seetamow, Rajghur, Nursinghur, Jhabooa, the four first tributary to Sindhia, and the two last to Holkar—together with the Tonk District of Seronje, and certain outlying Rajpootana pergunnahs of the same State and Jhallawar; and several minor and petty Chiefships,—some held direct under, and others enjoying the protection of the British Government, but all in

Nurwar ...	...	..	(Rajpoot).
Keechiwarra ...	...	...	"
Badowria ...	...	...	"
Sikurwarra ...	...	...	"
Sheepoor ...	...	...	"
Gohud ...	...	...	(Jat).
Chandeyree ...	...	...	(Boondela).
(portion of, with Town and Fort of same name on left bank of Betwa).			

direct relationship to the latter: besides a vast number of guaranteed and mediated estates, settled under its intervention between the holders and the Chiefs to whom they are feudatory.

The area of this Division is about 41,700 square miles; its population about 3,320,000 souls; and its public revenues about Rs. 1,30,00,000.

5. The States and petty Chiefships in the whole territory comprised within the Central India Agency may be thus classed :—

	MAHRATTA.	MAHOMEDAN.	BOONDELA.	RAJPOOT.	BRAHMIN.	OTHER CLASSES.	TOTAL.
Principal States	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
Secondary do.	2	2	6	12	...	1	23
Minor and petty do.	...	4	11	20	...	3	44
TOTAL	4	7	17	33	*6	4	71

Their aggregate general statistics being about—

Area, 83,600 square miles.

Population, 76,70,000 souls.

Annual Public Revenues, Rs. 2,61,23,000.

6. The character of the country and of the people inhabiting it naturally varies greatly throughout this extensive territory.

Thus, nothing can be a greater contrast than the desolate wilds and jungles of the Western Sathpooras, and parts of the country extending from them to the Vindhya; with their savage inhabitants, the Bheel tribes, who abhor field, or, indeed, any other manual labour, and the adjoining richly cultivated plains of Malwa, extending, with occasional intervening tracts of hill and jungle, from the Mhye on the west to Bhilsa on the east, a stretch of close on 200 miles; and from the crest of the line of the Vindhyas to Mundissore and Oomutwarra, a distance of from 100 to 120 miles, and populated by a thrifty, agricultural people.

Oomutwarra, Seronje, and Keechiwarra again present a very different appearance to the portion of Malwa just described. The population is scanty and less civilized in aspect; and hills and jungle predominate over a large extent of these Districts, though much of the land

* Sic in original.

is of admirable quality, and the cultivation of the poppy and grains of all sorts, which is here and there considerable, shows what it is capable of producing.

From Keechiwarra northwards, towards Gwalior, the country becomes more open and better cultivated, though much hilly and waste land is scattered over it, and the border tracts on the Kotah and Bundelcund frontiers are almost wholly unpeopled, and covered with dense and hardly penetrable jungle.

The plain around Gwalior, which is bounded by the Chumbul River on the west and north, and the Pahooj and Sind Rivers on the east, and, with belts of hilly and waste ground and jungle at intervals, stretches from the Kotah and Kerowlie frontiers to that of Jaloun—a distance of 140 miles—is for the most part well and carefully cultivated.

This portion of the Gwalior State is peopled by several different Rajpoot clans, the representatives of the ancient nationalities, who, previous to 1844, gave the Durbar constant trouble, and were, with much difficulty, kept in subjection to it.

Turning from Gwalior to Bundelcund, a vast portion of that Province is hilly and unproductive, especially the Southern and Eastern Districts, forming the northern slope of the table-land of the Vindhya, which, stretching round from Malwa, skirts for a considerable distance, and then penetrates the Province by the right bank of the Cane River, throwing off offshoots in the form of lower ranges or of detached hills, some of the latter of great height, as those surmounted by the celebrated Forts of Callinger and Adjeighur.

The scenery here, as in many other parts of this great mountain range, is strikingly grand and picturesque, the ghâts being bold and abrupt, and clothed with luxuriant foliage.

Other parts of Bundelcund, besides those above mentioned, are rocky and sterile; but there is much excellent cultivation throughout the Province, and due advantage is taken of the facilities for irrigation afforded by the general nearness of the water to the surface, and the numerous lakes and tanks scattered all over it.

The greater part of Rewah has been, till recently, untraversed by, and unknown to, Europeans; but the Topographical Survey of the country, now in progress, will, when completed, furnish full information regarding it.

This State is of great extent, and is said to possess much mineral and forest wealth. Its plains are also of great fertility; but a vast portion of its territory, especially in the valley of the Soane River, to the south of the Kymore Range—which latter traverses the State from south-west to north-east—is at present desolate and unreclaimed.

The people of Rewah are described as indolent and untrustworthy; and they, and the country generally, are certainly far less civilized than the neighbouring States and people of Bundelcund.

Though widely different in other respects, there is one characteristic common to the Baghels of Rewah, the Boondelas of Bundelcund, and the Rajpoots of Gwalior and Malwa, *viz.*, a dislike to labour or service away from their homes, so that they do not generally take an active part in the business of tilling the soil, such being, as a rule, left to the inferior and servile classes, and that the instances are rare in which any of them have entered the Military service of the British Government.

They are, throughout the territory generally, regarded as the local heads of society, or of the village communities to which they belong; and many of them possess much influence amongst those around them, as the representatives of the ancient families of the respective clans: but the condition of many of the Rajpoots in the States of Central India is most miserable and pitiable. Deprived of the field for action and excitement of former times, numbers of them, Chiefs and dependents, have no occupation congenial to their tastes, and give themselves up to the immoderate use of opium, and to sloth, while their means are altogether unequal to their decent support, those who possess lands or *tankas* being for the most part irretrievably in debt.

Though the Mahrattas have long been the predominant ruling powers in Gwalior and Malwa, they are still regarded as foreigners; and a strong feeling of animosity and dislike exists towards them on the part of most of the Rajpoot tribes.

The numerous settlements, mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's authority, were principally on behalf of the hereditary claims of the heads of these classes, who, having been dispossessed of their estates, and, in many instances, driven to the jungles, were, at that period (under the designation of "Grassiahs" and "Sondias") the local, as the Pindarees were the general, pests of the country, their whole subsistence being obtained by violence and marauding.

These settlements secured to them the regular payment, by the Native Governments, of the *tankas* or cash allowances, or the grant of their equivalent in land, to which they were deemed fairly entitled, from the districts or villages on which they held claims, and which, in most instances, had been recognised, previous to the general state of disorder into which Malwa fell during the latter years of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and subsequently; and to them the extraordinary recovery of the Province, and the general peace that has since reigned within its limits—though raids and outrages by some of the above classes still occasionally occur—are wholly to be ascribed.

These settlements were as beneficial to the Rulers themselves as to their States generally, for they were at that period notoriously incapable of coercing, or otherwise controlling, these predatory classes; but this fact has unfortunately, though, perhaps, not unnaturally, been long since lost sight of by them; and the general tendency on their part has long been to regard the said settlements as a burden which they would fain get rid of, if such were possible.

And yet the maintenance of the terms of these mediations, to which the British faith is pledged, is undoubtedly still essential to the preservation of order in Malwa, for their general abandonment would at once be followed by a return of the troubles and excesses of former times, with which—as has been shown in the case of even individuals of these classes, who have from time to time broken loose—the Native Governments would be quite unequal to cope; and which nothing but the power of the British Government, and fresh mediations of the same description, would finally suppress.

The condition of the classes above referred to, in Bundelcund and Rewah, is different to that described as obtaining in the Central India States. In the former, the old families are generally still the rulers of the country, and there is naturally no such decadence amongst their clansmen as is the case in the latter territory.

Between the Rulers of the several States into which the country is now broken up—and even themselves and their own respective families—there are many jealousies which occasionally give rise to trouble; but there is a strong general feeling of clanship amongst them which has shown itself on various occasions, and which requires to be known and borne in mind in dealing with the affairs of this Province.

7. I now proceed to some general remarks on the present condition of the territories under report.

8. The Judicial arrangements in most of the States of Central India are crude and unsatisfactory, though efforts have been made in Gwalior and Bhopal, and the States that have, from time to time, been under British management, to improve and place them on a fixed footing—both as regards the law itself, and the establishments required to administer it, suitable to the wants of the country.

In most of the other States, justice is rudely administered, according to the Shasters, or Mahomedan Law, there being no defined procedure; and the Officials to whom the duty is entrusted being open to influences, which must materially affect their proceedings, while there is little to inspire confidence in their qualifications otherwise for their responsible posts, and their decisions are liable to be set aside at pleasure by the Ruler, or, in Civil cases, to be allowed to remain unenforced.

Offenders under sentence in ordinary Criminal cases can generally, it is believed, obtain a remission or mitigation of their sentences, if their friends are in a position to purchase the same for them.

The seven States named in the margin exercise supreme Criminal jurisdiction within their limits, excepting in the case of British subjects. Such jurisdiction, in the case of all other States, lays with the British Political Authorities, to whom also all

serious crimes within their limits are reported by the minor Petty Chiefs.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Sindhia. | 4. Rewah. |
| 2. Holkar. | 5. Tehree. |
| 3. Bhopal. | 6. Duttia. |
| 7. Sumthur. | |

All the States maintain a Police of some sort, and the chief lines of road are more or less efficiently guarded throughout; but the general arrangements in this respect elsewhere are, in many parts of the territory, inadequate and inefficient.

Police.

With the exception, however, of parts of Western Malwa, which are exposed to the depredations of marauders from Pertabghur and Banswarra, and which will be referred to hereafter in reviewing the Report of that Agency, there is much less general insecurity from the insufficiency of the Police arrangements, than might be expected in so extensive, and, in many parts, wild and thinly populated a territory; and, though occasionally serious cases of crime occur, which these arrangements are incapable of preventing or coping with, they are comparatively, and, I may say, wonderfully, few in number, considering all things.

The Jail system in almost all Native States is miserable, and I know of no Native Government in these territories that has any just sense whatever of its being under the obligation of providing proper accommodation and subsistence for criminals under confinement by its Courts or orders.

Jails.

Something in this respect has been done in all the States that have been temporarily under British management; but the maintenance of the arrangements introduced on such occasions cannot be guaranteed, and, as they are but too apt to be regarded as a burthen involving heavier charge than that of the ordinary practice, they are but too liable to be speedily altogether abandoned, or suffered to fall into neglect.

Many of the minor States, especially in Bundelcund, are not in a position, from want of means, to maintain adequate Judicial and Police Establishments, and little can, of course, be expected in their case; but such an excuse cannot be offered for the larger States.

9. The revenues of the Native States are derived chiefly from the land tax, which is levied under various systems in the several States.

The revenues of the Native States.

In Gwalior, the village lease system has been, for several years past, in force, and the settlements have been made, on the whole, on a liberal basis, for terms varying from 5 to 20 years; that of all Sindhia's Malwa Districts is for the latter period.

The substitution of this system for that previously in force, under which the country was given over to the oppressions of Amils and Contractors, has had the best effect on the people generally of the State; comparative contentment on this subject prevailing in the Districts which formerly gave the Durbar the greatest trouble in the realisation of the revenue.

In some of the other States, the same system has been introduced, more or less modified; whilst in others the Government rent is levied, either direct by the officials from the zemindars and ryots, or through the headmen of villages, who receive a certain percentage of the

proceeds for their expenses and services; or, as in Rewah, the lands are still farmed out to Contractors under the old system, though this practice is not common now.

In addition to that derived from the land, all the States raise a revenue from Abkary, Sayer, and Customs dues, which, in some of the larger Chiefships, yield considerable amounts. In Gwalior this branch of the revenue is stated to be not less than 15 lakhs.

10. The question of education is certainly far from being on a satisfactory footing in the States of Central India; and the advice and efforts of the British Political Officers have as yet done but little to induce the Chiefs generally to take it up in the only way likely to lead to the extended and permanent result which it is so desirable to achieve in behalf of the people of these territories.

The truth is, that few of the rulers have any just conception of the advantages of education to, or sincerely desire its progress amongst their people; while, on the contrary, some of them even regard the latter as undesirable and objectionable, and are, therefore, naturally disinclined to exert themselves to advance it, the more especially that some expense must be incurred in doing so.

The Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore both take an interest in this question; and the Madrissas at their respective capitals are creditably maintained and well attended.

That at Indore has turned out several pupils with an unusually good knowledge of English, and otherwise well educated, some of whom occupy important posts in the service of the State; and, though the school is not now as well managed and as successful in this respect as was the case some years ago, it is nevertheless a very creditable institution, and will, I hope, improve under the direction of a new Master from the Poona College, who has lately joined it.

There are about 25 other public schools in the Indore States, but they receive little care and attention from the authorities; and the private institutions, which are between 70 and 80 in number, are in consequence better attended by pupils.

Maharajah Sindhia some time ago placed Major Filose of his service, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, and a gentleman of good education and attainments, at the head of this Department in his State; and his exertions promise to improve and extend the existing arrangements therein, if the funds allotted for the purpose, which are at present of very inadequate amount, are sufficiently increased.

The Gwalior State maintains 91 public schools, which are attended by nearly 3,000 pupils, and there is also a great number of private institutions which give instruction to probably four or five times that number.

The Sekunder Begum of Bhopal takes an interest in education, and proposes establishing female schools throughout her State.

The Dhar Chief has shown every disposition to maintain and extend the usefulness of the institutions which were established in that State when under British supervision. The Girls' School, some time ago established at Dhar by the Dewan, is progressing satisfactorily, being patronised by the chief officials of the State.

In Burwani, a commencement has been made which promises to succeed, as will be seen from the Report on that State in the Appendix.

The Dewas State has 5 public and 25 private schools, which are fairly attended.

There are very promising State schools at Jowra and Rutlam, at which English is taught, and which, with care and attention, will doubtless become important and useful institutions to those States. That in the former was established some years ago by the late Nawab, and is much appreciated. The Rutlam school has only been set on foot since the State came under British management.

Education is more backward in Rewah and Bundelcund than in the States of Central India; and the only schools that have as yet made satisfactory progress there, are those at Duttia and Chirkary, which are very creditably maintained.

The Political Agent, in his Report, which will be found in the Appendix, has suggested a scheme for the establishment of a Central School at the Head Quarters of the Agency, to be supported by the Chiefs somewhat on the same system as that at Sehore; and he mentions that about 20 States have either already established one public school within their limits, or have promised to do so.

A good Central School would be a very valuable institution, if well managed and conducted, and the scheme deserves consideration.

The want of fairly educated and competent teachers is felt throughout these territories; the rates of remuneration offered to this class being quite insufficient to obtain the services of persons trained in the British schools, from which alone duly qualified men can be procured; and this difficulty cannot be overcome till the Chiefs take a more liberal view of the value of education than at present.

11. The chief public works in the States of Central India, besides those in the British Cantonments, are the high roads, which are being constructed under the supervision of British Officers, some at the sole cost of the British Government, and others at the joint charge of it and the Native States.

The principal works under construction by the Chiefs themselves during the year were—

1st.—The water-works at Bhopal, for supplying the city with water, which are being executed at the charge of the Koodsea Begum, and at an estimated cost of between 3 and 4 lakhs of Rupees.

2nd.—Similar works by Maharajah Holkar for supplying Indore with water. These are now nearly completed.

3rd.—The construction of the portion of the Etawah and Gwalior Road, *viâ* Bhind, within the latter territory, which is being carried on by Maharajah Sindhia, and which will be an important line when completed.

4th.—Seraies for travellers on the Goona Division of the Agra and Bombay Road.

5th.—Various works of public improvement about the town of Rutlam.

There are, doubtless, many other works of a local nature in progress in the various States, but the above are the only ones of general public utility that appear to call for special notice.

An account of the public works under construction by British Officers, the control of which is more immediately under the Central India Agency, will be found in the Chapter of this Report devoted to that subject; but as they do not form one-half of the works in progress within the limits of the Agency, I will add a brief sketch of the remainder here.

The Military Works are those under construction in the large Station of Morar and the Fortress of Gwalior, and at Nowgong, which, like Morar, is being enlarged for occupation by an additional European force, and are of a very extensive character, which it will probably take some years to complete.

The Civil Works (Buildings) are an Agency House, with Jail, Treasury, and Office at Gwalior, and a Jail at Nowgong.

The Civil Works (Communications) are :—

The Agra and Bombay Road from Beowra to the Chumbul near Dholpoor, a length of 221 miles.

The proposed roads through Bundelcund, to connect Gwalior, *viâ* Jhansie and Nowgong, with the Jubbulpoor Railway near Nagode, about 220 miles; and Saugur *viâ* Chutterpoor, with Banda, 180 miles, of which 80 fall within the Bundelcund Agency. The Jhansie, and Seepree Road about 60 miles.

The Great Deccan Road between Jubbulpoor and Mirzapoor, of which about 110 miles fall within Rewah and the States of Eastern Bundelcund.

The last mentioned road is under the Public Works Department of the Administration of the Central Provinces; and all the other works under that of the Government North-Western Provinces.

During the past year, the last section of the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road above referred to, *viz.*, from Beowra to Goona (60 miles), has been opened to the public; but the metalling and bridging of some of the larger streams is still incomplete, and much obstruction will, in consequence, be experienced on this part of the line during the monsoon.

The general progress made with respect to the Bundelcund roads will be found recorded in the Political Agent's Report. The Duttia Section of 20 miles of the Jhansie and Gwalior portion, which has been made wholly by that State at its own cost, is the only portion as yet near completion.

The Jhansie and Seepree Road is being pushed on, more attention appearing to have been given to it than to that between the former place and Gwalior, which is, nevertheless, by far the more important of the two.

The bridging of the Great Deccan Road, which is a very fair thoroughfare during the dry season, is stated to be in progress; but its completion will still take a long time to effect, and till then the line will be subject to many obstructions during the monsoon.

The Ghât works on the road between Myhere and Banda, *viâ* Nagode and Callinger, which cost large sums in their construction, have for the last five years been allowed to fall into disrepair, and urgently require to be attended to. Their state has been several times brought to notice by this Office.

12. The aggregate forces maintained by the States of Central India and Bundelcund are, so far as numbers go, very considerable, as will be seen from the numerical Statement in the margins, regarding which

	ORDNANCE.		CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	POLICE.
	Guns.	Gunners.			
Rewah and Bundelcund ...	388	967	3,111	26,821	1,363
The Gwalior State ...	48	480	6,000	5,000	3,000
The States of Malwa ...	119	761	5,279	11,305	4,120
(omitting the Gwalior Districts)					
TOTAL ...	535	2,208	14,390	43,126	4,888

it may be observed that, excepting in the case of Gwalior, a proportion of the guns shown therein are old pieces, mounted in Forts or Ghurrees, most of which would be deemed quite unserviceable by British Officers.

Of the remainder, again, a considerable number are altogether unfit for field purposes, many being as unserviceable as those above referred to; and the proportion actually equipped and ready for transport being small.

The above Statement does not include the guns mounted on the numerous old Forts in the Gwalior territory; and it is probably by no means complete in this respect as regards other States.

The Return of Cavalry shows all the mounted men of every description maintained by the State.

That of Infantry includes also the armed Police of several which have been entered with their, more strictly speaking, Military force of this arm.

But, again, the Police entered opposite the Gwalior State are only the Battalions of Nujeebs, which are little inferior to the regular troops, and do not include the numerous Road and District Police employed by it, which amount to probably little less than 10,000 men.

The Gwalior Army is a well-drilled and equipped force, but little inferior in these respects and general appearance to the British Native troops.

Indore, Bhopal, Rewah, and Tehree maintain a considerable number of troops, but they cannot be compared with those of Gwalior; the sum expended by Maharaja Sindhia on the latter being several lakhs in excess of the entire annual revenue of any of those States.

13. The crops throughout Central India during the four years, from 1861-62 to 1864-65, were more Agriculture in the Native States. or less—but in some Districts very far—below the average, the general increase in the high prices of food being much aggravated by this cause, especially throughout Malwa, whose ordinary sources of supply were either seriously affected, or wholly cut off by the extraordinary demands from the Western Presidency, to which vast quantities of grain have, during the above period, been exported from the territory under the Central Provinces and the States of Central India.

The Rubbee crop of 1864-65 was in many Districts wholly destroyed by blight or storms; and at the commencement of the monsoon of 1865, a scarcity of food,—amounting to actual famine in Western Malwa and the Districts under the Bheel Agency,—prevailed throughout Malwa, causing much distress and loss of life from starvation amongst the destitute classes of the community.

Colonel Daly and the Officers and men of the Central India Horse at Augur, by their private contributions, aided by a grant of Rs. 1,650 from a fine levied from the Chief of Jhabooh, fed a large number of the starving poor of Western Malwa, who flocked to the station for relief during the worst period of the scarcity, and thereby saved many lives.

Captain Bannerman, the Bheel Agent, also distributed relief to the suffering Bheels in his neighbourhood, from a grant of Rs. 2,150 from the same fine; while liberal efforts were made by the Authorities at Rutlam and Jowra, aided by the mercantile classes of those towns, to feed the starving Bheel population of the surrounding Districts, which thronged to them for the means of sustaining life.

Fortunately, the rains, though they commenced unusually late, were most favourable for agriculture; and an abundant crop of Indian corn speedily relieved the wants of the sufferers; while the remainder of the Khureef and the whole of the Rubbee crop were unusually fine over the whole territory, excepting Bundelcund, where they again suffered from blight and storms.

Notwithstanding the good harvests of the past year, the drain of grain from Bhopal this season, eastwards, and from Dhar again, west-

wards, has deprived Malwa of the full supplies that would otherwise have been poured into it from those States; and the prices of food have, in consequence, recently risen, so as to be in parts of the Province but little above famine rates, though there is no actual scarcity.

In Gwalior, and throughout Bundelcund also, the price is vastly higher than it has been for many years past, the drain towards the Bengal Presidency being greatly aggravated, in the case of Bundelcund, by the deficient harvests of the past year, already noticed.

The growth of Cotton during the past year was, throughout the territory, much less than that of 1864-65, the cultivators having in many places taken alarm from the extraordinary fall in prices about last July and August, when the staple was for a time unsaleable at Indore at Rs. 8 per maund, and holders were in despair.

A portion of last season's crop is still held by the merchants who purchased it from the cultivators, but the greater part has been exported to the sea-board.

The cultivators have not realised for it the extravagant prices of previous years, but they have obtained fairly remunerative rates for it.

The crop of Opium during the spring of 1865 was much below the average, great destruction having been caused in the fields by rain and hail-storms; and it was confidently asserted that not more than 30,000 chests would be presented for export during the past year, including from 8 to 10,000 remaining over from the previous season. The unusually high prices of the drug in China, however, so stimulated the export, that the actual quantity that paid Pass Duty during the year, reached 34,193 chests, a considerable portion of which was made up from stocks ordinarily reserved for home consumption, and inferior leavings during the manufacture, which have never heretofore been prepared for exportation.

The amount of Pass Duty realised between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866 was Rs. 2,05,15,800.

The prospects of the last season's crop were considered to be very unfavourable up to a recent period, much of the plant having been destroyed by severe frosts in January and February, while a very large proportion of the cultivation did not blossom till late in March, long past the usual time for its doing so. A singular three weeks' spell of cool days and cold nights, during the last half of March and the beginning of April, however, quite altered the prospects of the crop, adding, it is stated, fully 10,000 chests to the 30,000 previously estimated as the maximum number, and rendering the quality of the drug of an unusually fine description.

Should the prices of the article keep up in China, it is now probable that the revenue realised from Pass Duty during the current year will somewhat exceed that of last year.

The vast increase in the price of two out of the three chief articles of production in Central India, *viz.*,—grain, cotton, and opium,—during the last five years,—must have brought with it a large accession of wealth to the agricultural population.

During this period, the price of grain has fully doubled, and cotton has realised three and four times its previous rates,—while opium, for some time past, has paid the cultivator 20 per cent. more than formerly.

In Sindhia's Malwa Districts, which are leased on a 20 years' settlement, and the Gwalior territory generally, the agricultural population have reaped the full benefit of this rise in prices, subject, of course, to abatement for the enhanced cost of labour, &c. ; but some of the Native Rulers have not been slow to turn it to account by raising the land tax, and, in a revenue settlement of his territory now in progress, Maharaja Holkar hopes to be thus able to add a considerable sum to the income of his State.

14. The rise in the price of the principal articles of production, and especially grain, has of course, as elsewhere, been attended by a corresponding increase in the cost of labour, cattle, and all the necessaries of life ; much distress being thus caused amongst many of the lower classes who are unable themselves to benefit thereby, and especially the employés of the Native Governments on small fixed salaries.

Maharaja Sindhia has granted a special allowance to the Police and others in the employ of his State in Malwa, who have suffered most from this cause ; but Native Rulers generally are not disposed to recognise the necessities occasioned by such a state of things, and complaints of the hardness of the times are general amongst all the official classes, high and low.

The extensive Public Works in progress at the Stations of Mhow, Gwalior, Nowgong, and on the Jubbulpoor Railway, and the roads under construction, furnish employment to a vast number of labourers and artisans, thus mitigating, to some extent, the distress that would otherwise be caused by the prevailing high prices of food.

Fifteen months ago, some of the Chiefs in Eastern Bundelcund stated to me that the regular and liberally remunerated employment, available to their people on the Jubbulpoor Railway, had been the saving of the country, and that but for it their lands would have been depopulated.

15. The most important portion of the trade of these territories is that carried on in Malwa and at Gwalior.

Trade and Traffic.

In the former, the chief marts and centres of trade are the towns of which a list is given in the margin ; the principal business at all of them, excepting Bhopal, being connected with the manufacture of, and traffic in, opium.

At Rutlam, there is also a considerable business in cotton.

Indore.	Dhar.
Bhopal.	Jowra.
Oojein.	Angur.
Mundissore.	Neemuch.
Rutlam.	Shoojawulpoor.
	Bhilsa.

The exports from Malwa are almost wholly confined to opium and cotton ; the imports being chiefly English cloth and piece goods, which arrive in large quantities from Bombay for local consumption, or in transit to Rajpootana.

The bankers and merchants of Malwa are closely connected with those of Bombay, with whom their business chiefly lays ; but they appear generally to have kept clear of the troubles that have lately arisen amongst the latter ; and no bankruptcies or serious losses that I have heard of have occurred amongst them.

At Gwalior, there is a very considerable, general as well as local, trade, and the number of wealthy bankers and merchants established there is very large. It used to be said that the wealth of the residents of this class, in the principal street, exceeded five millions sterling, a large proportion of which was buried in their houses, in cash or bullion.

Bhind, the ancient capital of the Bhadowra Rajas, on the high road from Gwalior to Etawah, is the mart for the cotton grown in that quarter of the Gwalior territory, and enjoys an extensive business in connection with that staple.

The trade carried on in Bundelcund is principally of a local description. The chief commercial mart is Chutterpoor, which is centrally situated on the main lines of road, traversing the Province from north to south and from west to east ; and will, doubtless, when these are completed, become a place of considerable importance.

The diamond mines of Punnah attract to it jewellers and merchants who trade in precious stones ; and lac, and other forest produce, which form items of traffic, are collected in the jungles of this and other adjoining States, and are exported to the British Districts.

Tehree, Duttia, Chirkary, and some of the other chief towns of the various States, have a considerable local trade.

The principal place of trade in Rewah is the capital, where a good deal of general business is carried on in connection with Mirzapoor, which is the great intrépôt for the traffic between this State and the British Provinces.

The Rewah Forests supply sleepers for the Railway, and much valuable produce of various kinds for trade purposes. Some of its Districts contain coal-fields and minerals that, under an intelligent and enlightened Government, might become a source of great wealth to the State ; but there is no present prospect of such a result, everything connected with its administration being in a most backward, and, in some respects, almost barbarous condition.

The principal lines used by general traffic are—

In Rewah and Bundelcund.

- 1st.—The Great Deccan Road, which runs through Rewah, and the branch line from Banda *vid* Nagode, which joins it at Myhere ; and

2nd.—The two Bundelcund main lines, the termini of which, when complete, will be Gwalior and the Railway near Nagode, and Saugor and Banda respectively :—and

In Gwalior and Malwa.

1st.—The Agra and Bombay Trunk Road, which traverses these territories for a length of 446 miles; and its chief branches

1. From Gwalior to Etawah *vid* Bhind.
2. " " to Calpee *vid* Jaloun.
3. " " to Jhansi and Bundelcund.
4. " " to Subulghur and Seepoor.
5. " Seepree to Jhansi.
6. " " to Kotah *vid* Shahabad.
7. " Goonah to Jhalra Patun.
8. " " to Esaughur & Chandeyree.
9. " " to Seronje.
10. " Beowra to Bhopal.
11. " Sarungpoor to Jhalra Patun.
12. " " to Shoojawalpoor.
13. " Shahjehanpoor to Aagur
14. " Indore to Oojein and Mahidpoor.
15. " " to Burnnugur and Kachrode.
16. " " to the Railway in Nimar.

and feeders as per margin,—the last of which will doubtless soon be the main line to the Railway and Western Presidency for traffic, as it already is for the Post and travellers.

2nd.—The Saugor and Indore Road *vid* Bhilsa and Bhopal.

3rd.—The Mhow and Nusseerabad Road (now under construction) *vid* Rutlam, Jowra, Mundissore, and Neemuch; and its branch through Dhar to the Trunk Road at Goojree below the Vindhya.

A considerable traffic is also carried on between Western Malwa and Baroda and Goojrat, by the chief lines of road, through the States of Ali Rajpoor and Jhabooah, under the Bheel Agency.

The Bunjaras, the great grain and salt carriers of Central India, do not adhere to the above lines, though some of them are much used by them, but also traverse the country by various cross routes in every direction.

It must be admitted that trade in these territories has many difficulties to contend with, owing to the obstructions caused by the liability of all goods to the levy of numerous tolls and taxes when in transit, and the want of security in some Districts; but the feeling of the Native Rulers is so strongly opposed to anything like a general remission of transit dues within their limits, that the utmost in this respect that can be hoped for, for some time to come at all events, is that all such restrictions may be removed on the principal lines of road, as is already the case with the greater part of the Agra and Bombay Road; or that they may be so reduced and organised as to limit their obstructive effects as much as possible.

16. *General health.*—Cholera was very prevalent in many of the Districts of Central India during the past year. In Malwa, it first made its appearance in April 1865—travelling up from the low country below the Vindhya—and quickly spread in all directions, appearing in Jowra on the 29th of that month, where the first victim was the lamented Nawab Ghous Mahomed Khan.

The disease was more severe in Jowra than any of the other towns, breaking out in it a second time when it was hoped it had finally passed away.

It was followed in some of the villages of Western Malwa by a peculiarly fatal type of fever, called the "Goojerati Bimari," a Report regarding which, by Dr. Brodrick of the Central India Horse, has been submitted for the information of Government.

The prevailing scarcity of food throughout the States under the Bheel and Western Malwa Agencies, pre-disposed the Bheels and the poorer classes of the community to disease, and many perished from these epidemics.

Cholera committed serious ravages, also, in many parts of Bundelcund; and there, as in Western Malwa, was followed by fever of a fatal type, though I am not aware if the latter disease was of the same character in both Districts.

It also visited Gwalior and Bhopal, but in a mild form.

On the whole, with the above exceptions, the general health of the territory was favourable.

17. Many parts of Central India are covered with dense jungle, and the trees in some of these tracts

Forests.

approach to a size which would almost warrant their being described as forests; but with the exception of Rewah—of the forest capabilities of which State, this Office has no accurate information,—the timber to be obtained from these tracts is rarely of a valuable, or even useful description.

There is no doubt that this was not the case formerly, and that it is only, comparatively, within a recent period, that the country generally has been subjected to an almost total denudation of all the valuable timber that, even up to within the last 50 years, was either still standing, or was procurable in most parts of it.

The Teak tree is indigenous in many Districts—below and above the Vindhya, in Malwa, Gwalior, and Bundelcund—but, with the exception of some individual trees, or small plantations which have been specially preserved, it would probably be impossible now to procure it anywhere of a size exceeding a few inches in diameter.

There are also many other useful timbers which are indigenous to the various Districts; but the same remark is equally applicable to them. Wherever such timbers were to be found, they seem to have been felled without consideration of any sort; and none but young trees of this class, as yet unfit for useful purpose of any kind, are now to be met with.

The jungles on the Kotah and Bundelcund frontiers of the Gwalior State are of immense extent, and, in parts, have an imposing appearance from the size of some of the trees; but the timber of almost all of the latter class is of the most useless description, and of no commercial value whatever.

There are some fine trees of Ebony, and a few other descriptions on the Ghâts in Punnah, and some of the other States in Bundelcund; but from their position and the want of means of getting them down to the plains, it is impossible to turn them to any account.

The Rewah State is reported to contain large forests of Teak and Sâl as well as other valuable timber; but, as already stated, this Office does not possess any accurate information regarding them.

The causes which have deprived these territories of all the timbers of a valuable class that once abounded in many parts of them, have been doubtless, *primarily*, a gradual, but ever increasing, demand for such timbers, which, in the absence of all conservation, has led to their being felled for sale or local use wherever they were to be found, and could be thus turned to account; and, *secondarily*, the habits and practice of the people of the country, which, by a general and almost universal destruction of all young trees, as soon as they could be made any use of, or mischievous clearances, by the agency of fire, added to a complete neglect of, or indifference to, all economical arrangements, in connection with this question, have prevented the possibility of the natural arboreal and forest renewals that, but for these latter causes, would doubtless have occurred.

Some efforts have of late been made by a few of the Native Rulers for the conservation of their forest tracts; and this Office has recently been furnished with a set of simple Rules on the subject, which have been drawn up by the Inspector General of Forests, specially for the use and guidance, on this important question, of the Native Governments of Central India.

These Rules appear to be well-adapted for the purpose, and, if generally enforced and acted up to, will, no doubt, in the course of a few years, be productive of vast changes in the above respects, and, at the same time, will add an almost new and important item of revenue to the public resources of the States.

The main difficulty to be apprehended in their practical application proceeds from the present condition of, what may be termed, the natural forest tracts, and the general absolute scarcity of timber of even the most ordinary description, owing to which, no immediate addition to the existing petty proceeds can be looked for from this source; while the requisite arrangements for conservation will involve a charge which has not hitherto had to be provided for by the Native Governments.

The foregoing observations apply generally to the superior descriptions of forest and other trees which are in most demand, and command high prices; but there are in many parts of the Central India States large numbers of the more ordinary classes of timber trees, as: Mowa, Mangoe, Babool, &c., which come into much use for agricultural and village purposes. These are generally cultivated and cared for by individuals or the local communities; the two former principally for their fruit, and the latter for the sake of its timber.

The Mowa thrives especially in Bundelcund, where it grows to a great size, and has a very handsome appearance. It is much prized there, and many serious and bloody affrays have, even of late years, occurred at the fruit season for the right of possession of trees of this class, on the disputed boundaries of the various States in that quarter.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

18. The Reports of the several Political Officers under this Office,

Political Agent, Gwalior.
Ditto, Bhopal.
Bheel Agent & Political Assistant.
Deputy ditto,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.
Ditto, Bundelcund.
Political Assistant, Goonah.

which are appended, will be found to give full information on the condition of, and regarding the events that occurred in, the several States within their respective Circles during the past year; and it will only be necessary for me to review these Reports

briefly, and to offer such further observations on the subjects referred to therein as may appear to be called for.

19. *Indore*.—The first State to be noticed is Indore, the relations

Indore Residency.

with which are under the direct control of the Governor General's Agent as Resident.

20. The administration of this State is conducted by Maharaja Holkar himself on the system established by him some years ago, and which may be briefly described as arbitrary and despotical in the fullest eastern sense.

21. The Ruler himself makes, and at pleasure administers, the law, of which there is no written Code, and which is wholly undefined, though, in practice, justice is ordinarily meted out according to the Shasters, or custom, or precedent.

22. The principal State Officials consist of an hereditary, and merely nominal, Dewan; a Naib or Working Dewan, who is, however, only a Ministerial Officer, and possesses no executive power or authority; and a Council composed of these two persons, and the three principal Military Officers of the State, *viz.*, the Commanders of the Household troops, the Cavalry, and the Artillery, and Infantry, respectively.

23. But neither does the Council, as a body, nor any of its Members, in their individual capacity, possess or exercise any definite powers or authority; and it is merely the medium of receiving and laying before the Chief representations for his consideration and orders, or of submitting reports or suggestions in connection with the business or administration of the State.

24. Practically, it disposes of much of the business of a minor or petty nature that comes before it; but as it enjoys no defined authority, its orders, even in such matters, are liable to be cancelled or modified at pleasure by the Chief.

25. The same principle obtains with respect to all the other State Officials.

26. There are two Chief Judicial Officers, but they have no written Code to guide them, and their decrees and orders are reversible at pleasure by the Chief.

27. The two principal District Officials, Soobahs of Rampoor and Khurgone, have only authority to deal with petty cases; while the powers entrusted to the Kamasdars are still more limited.

28. The marvel is that, under such a system, the administration of the State is carried on as well as is the case; and that it is so is mainly, in my opinion, due to the fact that the Chief, when roused, acts with undoubted energy; that he readily hears and enquires into complaints of corruption or oppression against his Officials, and, when such are proved to his satisfaction, punishes the accused parties with the utmost severity.

29. The dread thereby inspired amongst this class, doubtless, prevents the amount of aggravated mismanagement that would otherwise naturally occur; and to it may also, probably, be ascribed the comparatively greater administrative activity of the District Officials of this State, noticed in the Reports referred to in the Home Despatch, as per margin; while the Chief's orders to his Officers, when obtained, are, as a rule, unquestionably promptly attended to.

30. With respect to Maharaja Holkar himself, His Highness was, in his early youth, of an active and energetic temperament; but he is now, partly probably from an ailment from which he suffers, of an ordinarily slothful disposition; and I cannot say, from all I have observed and can learn, that he devotes that constant and regular attention to his Government, which must be specially needed under such a system as that above described.

31. The Revenue Department is by far the best administered branch of his Government, but it absorbs much more of the Chief's time and attention than it ought to do, with reference to his other duties, the means of adding to his income taking precedence of all other matters in his mind; and hence the other business of the State is often allowed to fall into serious arrears.

32. It is a subject for regret that the system of Government in this State is not of a more enlightened character, and more in harmony with the known views of the British Government; but, though the Maharaja has, at times, in conversation, appeared disposed to introduce reforms, and to adopt a system more suited to the real wants of his State, and the spirit of the times, he is at heart, I believe, strongly opposed to any such changes, as being inconsistent with the main feature of his present rule, *viz.*, the reservation in his own hands of the whole business of, and authority in, the State, his will being the only law untrammelled by Code or Regulation of any sort.

33. At the same time, I must add that, though the State is not governed in the liberal and enlightened spirit that might perhaps

reasonably be expected from a Ruler who was brought up under British guardianship, and had the advantage of receiving an English education, its administration is, on the whole, better supervised and conducted than that of most of the Native Chiefships with which I am acquainted.

* * * * *

39. The Indore State has no authorised direct relations with any other Native Governments; but current business of an ordinary nature is carried on between the local officials of the frontier Districts on either side.

40. Maharaja Holkar's policy is regarded as aggressive by all the States with which his territory is in contact; and their general feeling towards him is one of distrust and dislike.

41. As regards his own subjects, the Chief cannot be said to be a popular Ruler, the general feeling respecting him being that he is a hard and exacting master; while those who serve him best are conscious that their position and prospects are uncertain, His Highness being, it is stated, but too ready to listen to the secret, and, of course, often unfounded, tales of certain confidential persons, whose business is that of espionage on the proceedings of his principal officials.

42. The observations in paras. 8 to 15 of the preceding Chapter are generally applicable to the Indore State.

The Judicial system, as already described, is inefficient and untrustworthy; there are no fitting Jail arrangements, and this Department has been sadly neglected, and, though more attention has been paid to the Police, it cannot be described as, in any sense, generally efficient.

				The Revenue Department is care-
Guns	...	...	24	fully supervised in all its branches.
Cavalry	..	...	3,000	The Military force, as per margin,
Infantry and Gunners	...	5,600		is in every respect indifferent.

The state of education has already been referred to.

The Indore State maintains a Public Works Establishment; but it does not appear to be of much general use, and no public improvements—such as roads—are in progress, that this Office is aware of.

43. Maharaja Holkar contributes handsomely towards the Malwa Dispensaries, and the Charitable Hospitals at the city of Indore and the Residency, which are maintained by his annual grant, and some other local subscriptions, on a very liberal and creditable scale, are of invaluable benefit to the poor of the town and neighbourhood.

44. The Chief has, for the last 18 months, been engaged in preparations for a new land settlement throughout his territory, the term of which, I understand, is to be twenty-one years.

45. There is, it is stated, a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people at the advanced rates proposed to be imposed under this settlement; these rates being arbitrarily fixed by the Durbar according to the class of the land, and the cultivators having apparently little option allowed them as to their acceptance of them or not, as they are mere tenants-at-will, and can be ousted by the Durbar at pleasure.

46. There being no recognised landed proprietary in this State, the revenue is collected according to the settlement, either—under the Khalsa system—direct by Government from the cultivators, or, under a modified Ijara system, through Moostajirs (contractors) who furnish security for the payment of the Government demand, from the village or villages contracted for by them, receiving a percentage on the same for their trouble.

This latter system, with some variety as to the term of the contract, and the mode in which the contractor makes his profit, is that generally in force in Malwa.

47. During the past cold season, the Maharaja made a tour to his northernmost Districts of Rampoor and Banpoora, with the object of making, on the spot, the requisite enquiries preparatory to the new land settlement therein, and also of personally ascertaining their condition, which he has not had an opportunity of doing for several years.

48. The cases of serious crime in the Indore State, during 1865-66, reported to this Office, number 25, as shown in the margin.

NATURE OF CRIME.				No. OF CASES.
1	Murder	...	...	10
2	Highway Robbery	...	...	9
3	Gang Dacoity	...	...	6
TOTAL				25

There were no attacks on the Government mail, and the general peace of the country was not disturbed.

49. During the past year, the final sanction of Government has been given to the capitalization of the annual contributions of the Indore State, as per margin, by the payment by it of Rs. 23,81,520 by ten annual instalments, commencing from 1st May 1865, the same being invested, on realization, in Government Securities in Maharaja Holkar's name, but deposited with the British Government, to which the interest accruing thereon is to be assigned.

The measure is a highly favourable one to the Indore State, and is duly appreciated as such by the Maharaja.

50. The territorial exchanges pending since 1861, between this State and the British Government, would, it was hoped, have been finally concluded by the end of the past year; but a serious difference of opinion between Maharaja Holkar and the Bombay Government, as to the valuation of His Highness' Deccan lands, has prevented the consummation of this important measure, and it is quite impossible to say when it will be completed.

51. *Dewas*.—The affairs of both the Chiefships comprising this State have been satisfactorily conducted during the past year.

52. Those of the senior branch of the family are administered by the widow of the late Chief, the Rajah Kishnajee Rao Puar being still a minor, though now in his 18th year. The young Rajah is a well-disposed Prince, of prepossessing manner and appearance; but he has not as yet shown any remarkable amount of intelligence. He is, however, attentive and obedient to his mother's wishes; and I have heard of no disagreement between them. He is married to Maharaja Sindhia's eldest daughter.

53. The management of the affairs of the junior branch is conducted by the Karbari of the late Chief, Govindo Rao Ramchunder; the Raja, Narain Rao Puar, being a child of only 5½ years of age.

54. The Karbari has had some difficulties to contend with, from the proceedings of one of the hereditary officials of the State, and of some of the connections by marriage of the late Chief, who are dissatisfied with the present arrangements; but so far as this Office has been able to gather, he has carried on his duties satisfactorily, and strictly in accordance with the wishes and system of his late master.

55. The total revenue receipts of this branch of the State, during the year, were close on Rs. 2,59,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 2,24,800, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 34,000, a portion of which has been applied to the liquidation of debt.

56. There have been few cases of serious crime in this State during

NATURE OF CRIME.					No. OF CASES.
1	Murder	...	...	...	3
2	Dacoity	...	...	...	3
3	Highway Robbery	...	...	...	5
TOTAL					11

the past year, the Returns for both branches being as noted in the margin, and the people generally are well behaved, and appear to be fairly treated.

57. The revenue system of both branches of the State is much the same as that of Indore.

58. The judicial arrangements are insufficient, and some changes that are called for are proposed to be adopted in this Department in the junior branches.

59. The Police are not very efficient, but they are as much so as those of the neighbouring States.

60. The Military force of both branches amounts to 19 guns, and about 800 horse and foot, very indifferently equipped.

61. The question of education has not received much attention in this State; but something has lately been done towards increasing the number of schools, of which there are 29, public and private, attended by nearly 600 pupils.

62. The Governments and Authorities of both branches of this State are well disposed towards the British Government, and are always very attentive to any requisitions or injunctions from this Office.

63. *Baglee*.—The affairs of this petty Chiefship have been conducted satisfactorily during the past year.

64. The Thakoor has been in trouble for some time with the Gwalior Durbar, regarding the renewal of the lease of nine villages in Sonekutch, which formed the subject of one of Sir. J. Malcolm's Settlements (No. 11, page 419, Vol. II., Central India Memoir), and which he has been permitted to hold from that time, but which the Durbar has lately resolved to resume.

The British mediation having only effect for the term of the lease existing when it was exercised, *viz.*, 5 years, the matter is one for settlement between the Thakoor and the Durbar, and this Office has confined itself to recommending that the former's claims to a renewal of the lease shall receive fair and equitable consideration.

65. The Baglee villages were settled in 1856 for a term of ten years, under arrangements made by this Office, the Thakoor being then a minor; and a new settlement for a similar term is now being carried out by the Chief, against which many complaints have been preferred by the Zemindars, but without any just or sufficient ground, as ascertained after careful enquiry.*

66. *Gwalior*.—The Report of the Political Agent (Appendix A) gives a general account of the affairs of this State during the past year.

Gwalior Agency.

67. The Government of India is so fully informed, from the Reports that have from time to time been submitted to it, regarding the administration of this State, that it appears to be only necessary to remark here, that there has been no change therein during the year under review.

68. The system established by the able Ex-Minister, Raja Dinkur Rao, is in the main still adhered to; his reforms in the several Departments of the Administration, and the regulations compiled by him being still in force; but it cannot be denied that it is worked in a very different and far less efficient and satisfactory manner in every respect, than would be the case if he were still at the helm of affairs.

69. Maharaja Sindhia himself conducts and supervises the Administration, his Chief and most trusted servant being the Naib Dewan, Dada Khurkay, through whom all important business passes; the Dewan being, from age and its attendant failings and infirmities, unequal to the laborious duties of his office.

70. The Political Agent's Report enters fully into the circumstances connected with the adoption by Maharaja Sindhia, on the 29th November last, of a lad of the name of Gunput Rao—a scion of the house of Sindhia—as heir to his possessions, under the name of Ramajee Rao Sindhia; and describes the disturbed state of mind from which His Highness suffered for some time previous to the completion of that measure.

* Since this Report was written, the Thakoor Sobhay Sing has died.

71. Since it was carried out, the Maharaja appears to have abandoned the wild scheme he entertained of withdrawing from public life and has devoted himself more to the business of his State, which, for some time, had been seriously neglected.

72. The condition of the country is generally prosperous, chiefly owing to the beneficial effects of the village lease system, under which the landholders and cultivators have been protected from the oppressions of former times, and, with the prevailing high price of produce of all sorts, have amassed wealth.

73. This system undoubtedly forms the key-stone of the general contentment that, notwithstanding the many and grave defects in the administration, may be said to exist throughout the Gwalior State; and so long as its conditions are generally observed and maintained by the Durbar, the people will think comparatively little of other causes of discontent and dissatisfaction.

74. The danger to be apprehended on this head is, that a continual temptation is offered to the Chief and his officials to break through these conditions, in individual cases, on one pretext or another; and this can only be permanently averted by a just sense, on the part of the Ruler, of the reciprocally binding nature of the engagements that have been so contracted, which, unfortunately, is but too apt to be lost sight of where the latter interfere with the gratification of the wishes of the Chief or his favourites.

75. The want of competent and trustworthy officials is much felt in the Gwalior State. Raja Dinkur Rao, as is well known, finding that his influence and example failed to effect the reform of the Pundits (his own class) who filled all the Offices of the Administration, and, by their general corruption and oppressions, had brought the country to the brink of ruin, endeavoured to introduce into the Gwalior service, persons trained in the Revenue Department of the British Provinces, and, for some time, with apparent success.

76. But these arrangements have not been maintained, and the Pundits may be said again to engross most of the important posts, though Maharaja Sindhia, who thoroughly distrusts them, has struck more than one severe blow at the class by his nominations to the principal Offices; and entertains a strong, and, I believe, sincere, desire to be freed from the domination their numbers and mutual understanding enable them to exercise.

77. The Returns appended to the Political Agent's Report contain information of the proceedings held during the Gwalior official year in the Chief Durbar Civil and Criminal Courts at the Lushkur, and regarding the present State educational arrangements; and, also, give the result of a general census made during 1864-65 of the inhabitants, cattle, lands, and other statistics throughout the country; while the Durbar Circulars quoted show the principal orders of a general nature issued in the several Departments.

78. One of these orders of 12th January 1866 directs the attachment of Raja Dinkur Rao's Jageer village of Billowa, for his non-attendance at the Durbar held for the formal adoption by the Chief of an heir to the State.

I regret much to say that the circumstances connected with this painful occurrence have not yet been cleared up, though I still hope that such may be the case.

79. The Report makes some observations regarding the revenues of the Gwalior State, and the construction of certain roads, the negotiations respecting which are still pending, which do not call for further notice here.

80. The Police arrangements for the security of some of the main lines of road, chiefly in Malwa, have not been satisfactory of late; and the Durbar's attention has been drawn in urgent terms to the necessity of amending them.

81. There have been seven attacks on the Government mail in Gwalior territory during the year, of which six occurred in Malwa; three of a singularly outrageous and determined character, being committed on three successive nights in March last, evidently by the same gang, in the neighbourhood of Mundissore.

82. The Gwalior Dispensaries, and some of the other matters mentioned by the Political Agent, will be referred to in the subsequent Chapters of this Report.

83. The Gwalior State has direct relations only with the British Government; but the local authorities in the frontier Districts transact current business of an ordinary nature with those of the adjoining States.

84. There is a general feeling of distrust towards the Durbar and its proceedings amongst the minor States and petty Chiefships of Central India, its feudatories, whether under the protection or not of the British Government; but its general relations towards the adjoining independent Chiefships are not unfriendly, though there is no intimacy between it and them.

85. There has been an indication, on more than one occasion lately, of attempts to establish a direct communication between the Rulers of this State and Indore, which has necessitated the interference of this Office, as being at variance with the treaties between both States and the Government.

I am, however, bound to add that these attempts appear to have wholly originated with Mahariaja Holkar.

86. The character of the Ruler of this important territory is well known to Government; and I will only remark on this point that there is no Chief within the limits of this Agency who sets a higher value than Maharaja Sindhia on the good opinion of the Viceroy and Governor General, or is more anxious to obtain His Excellency's commendation; and that His Highness has generally evinced a becoming

deference and respect for the views and requisitions of the British Government, even when they have been distasteful to him, and have involved sacrifices most opposed to his inclinations.

87. *Bhopal*.—The Report of the Political Agent (Appendix B) gives a general account of the affairs of this State, and the other Districts within the limits of the Bhopal Agency, during the year under review.

88. The administration of the Bhopal State is conducted, as heretofore, by the Nawab Sekunder Begum who has, however, associated her daughter, the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, with her therein, the current business of an ordinary nature being transacted by the latter lady.

89. The system of administration in the several Departments established in this State, and which has been in force for several years past, is well suited to the wants of the country, if fairly and honestly worked out; and, while Her Highness the Sekunder Begum occupied the post of Regent, this is stated to have been the case; but, whether from a falling off of the active and energetic attention and supervision of former times on the part of the Ruler, or from a change in the class and character of the principal officials, there appears, from the Reports of the Political Agent, to have been much laxness for some time past in some of the State Departments, especially in the Judicial Branch of the administration, which, that Officer is of opinion, is very indifferently conducted.

90. On the last occasion of my meeting Her Highness, a few months since, she alluded in terms of much depression to the losses her service has sustained during the past year by the death of several of her best officials, persons who, she observed, had been trained up to the business of the State under her own eye and direction, and whom she could not hope to re-place for a long time to come, if at all.

91. There can be no doubt that this circumstance has much weakened Her Highness' hands, and that to it, and, probably, the diminished energy of some of the still surviving officials, the most valuable of whom have reached an age which almost unfits them for the more active and laborious duties of their position, the comparative inefficiency above referred to may, to some extent, be ascribed; but I fear it cannot be wholly put down to these causes.

92. The case of the claims of the Wutundars and Hukdars of the Bairsah Pergunnah, referred to in the Political Agent's Report, has been a very difficult one to bring to a satisfactory settlement.

93. These persons have hitherto enjoyed hereditary rights and perquisites in the Pergunnah, of a very extensive and complicated nature, somewhat similar to, but more complex than those of, the Mundlois and service Wutundars of Nimar, which were recognised, and generally formally confirmed, during the British management of the districts; and previous to the transfer of the latter to Bhopal, Perwan-

nahs were issued to them, under the orders of my predecessor, assuring them that the said rights would be respected by that Government, and would be continued to them as heretofore.

94. The Sekunder Begum, however, was under the impression that the terms of the Sunnud, granting the Pergunnah to her—*viz.*, that “all the conditions which at present exist in respect of Bhopal shall apply to the said Pergunnah”—left her at full liberty at once to introduce into it the rules in force in Bhopal, without reference to any existing rights, and to deal with the latter in such way as she pleased; and for a long time she persisted in her views to this effect in opposition to the remonstrances of the successive Political Agents, as well as of this Office, when the subject was brought to its notice.

95. As the rights in question are unknown in the Bhopal State, and the attempt to maintain the holders in the continued enjoyment of them, on the same footing as hitherto, would, under the circumstances, have assuredly placed them in permanent antagonism to the Bhopal Government, and led to much trouble hereafter, it appeared to me that their equitable commutation, for a fair equivalent in land or cash payments, according to the nature of each case, would not merely meet all the requirements of the question, but would also be the best mode of dealing with it with due regard to the feelings and relative position of the parties; and I accordingly intimated to Her Highness that I was quite prepared to concur in such an adjustment of the dispute, the settlement of each claim being made, after due enquiry and consideration, with the approval of the Political Agent, and recorded in a Sunnud to be issued by the Bhopal Government to the party entitled thereto, and she at length, some months since, agreed to the adoption of this method, which is being carried out accordingly.

96. A full report of this measure, when it is completed, will be submitted for the information and final confirmation of Government.

97. I should add that the Wutundars and Hukdars have strenuously opposed this proposed compromise, and maintain their right to retain their perquisites and privileges exactly as hitherto.

They are a sturdy and troublesome set, and their bearing and demeanour towards their new Ruler appear, from the first, to have been insubordinate and disrespectful; and I feel convinced that much of the difficulty that has been experienced with the Sekunder Begum in this matter, has either proceeded from, or been greatly aggravated by, this circumstance.

I took the opportunity of meeting them when at Bhopal last February, to warn them that this Office would in no way countenance such a line of conduct on their part; but their language even then, regarding the Bhopal Ruler, was violent and disrespectful.

98. The Sekunder Begum has lately agreed to the permanent abolition of all restrictions on the general exportation of grain from her territory, except the payment of the ordinary duty, on condition that

she is permitted to levy a moiety of such duty on supplies purchased for the British Cantonments, which has been acceded to by Government.

This measure, if honestly carried out, will be of vast importance to Western Malwa, which is, to a great extent, dependent on Bhopal for its supplies of food, and has, at various times of late years, been reduced to great straits by the enforced suspension, by the Ruler, of all exportations of grain from that State.

99. The water-works already referred to, now in course of construction at Bhopal for supplying the town from the lake, will be a source of much comfort and convenience to the inhabitants.

100. The question of the construction of certain feeder lines of road through the Bhopal territory to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has for some time been under consideration, and the Sekunder Begum's attention has been specially drawn to the most important one, *viz.*, that from Bhopal itself, but she has not as yet shown a disposition to concur in its construction.

I trust, however, that she may be induced to do so.

101. The character and ability of this lady are well known to the Government of India; and it will be sufficient for me to remark on this head, that she undoubtedly possesses many valuable qualities as a Ruler; and that, though she has defects of temper, and, in some other respects, she is—as she so well proved at the most trying crisis—thoroughly well disposed to the paramount power.

102. The Bhopal State has no direct relations with any but the British Government; and there is no intimacy between its Government and those of its principal neighbours, Indore and Gwalior.

103. *Rajghur*.—This State is administered by the Chief himself, Rawat Motee Sing, in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

104. Nothing has of late been reported regarding this Chief's Mahomedan tendencies, but it is believed that he has at heart abandoned the Hindoo religion.

105. The reconciliation between the Rawut and his brother Chief of Nursinghur has been very beneficial to the country generally of both, and has facilitated the settlement of many troublesome and long standing boundary disputes between the intermixed villages of the two States.

106. *Nursinghur*.—The management of this State is reported to be left by the Chief almost wholly to his Kamdars, whose proceedings have caused much dissatisfaction, and given rise to many complaints amongst the people.

107. Rajghur and Nursinghur are tributary to Gwalior and Indore, respectively, but they have no direct relations with those States; and are under the special protection and guarantee of the British Government, through which their tributes are paid to them.

108. Of the minor Chiefships, Kilchipoor—held from Gwalior, but under British protection—is favourably reported on by the Political Agent, and is stated to be very satisfactorily managed by its Chief.

There is little to be said regarding the others.

109. The Political Agent still complains of the supineness of the local officials of the Gwalior and Indore Districts within the limits of his charge, which interferes with the administration of justice in international or inter-jurisdictional criminal cases pending in his Court, in many of which the apprehension and surrender of offenders for trial miscarry in consequence.

110. The other subjects referred to in the Political Agent's Report, requiring notice, will be treated of in the subsequent Chapters under their proper headings.

111. *Bheel Agency*.—The state of the territory under the Bheel Agent, as described in his Report (Appendix C), was generally satisfactory during the past year, notwithstanding the effects of the scarcity of food amongst the Bheel population, which has already been referred to.

112. Some trouble was caused on the Amjhera, Jhabooa, and Rutlam frontier, on the line of the River Mhye, by an outlawed Bheel leader, named Ramla, belonging to one of Holkar's Jhabooa villages. This man has, however, recently surrendered to the Bheel Agent.

113. The practice of cattle-lifting, which is the prevailing crime in almost all the wilder portions of the frontier Districts of the States under this and some of the other Agencies, is reported as specially flourishing on the Kooshulghur border, which has always borne a bad reputation in this respect.

114. The generally lawless condition of the whole of this part of the frontier of the Rajpootana Agency, including Purtabghur and Banswarra, has been, I believe, the subject of annual complaint for many years past; but, with reference to the Bheel Agent's observation on that head, I cannot support his suggestion for the transfer of the Political supervision of Kooshulghur to his Office.

115. The Nimar International Police has been of much use in the detection of crime on the frontiers of the District by which it is maintained; but the larger States especially are very jealous of such establishments within their limits, and there is no prospect of the Bheel Agent's suggestion to raise a similar body for the Mhye intermixed Districts, being acceded to by all the States concerned.

116. *Dhar*.—The affairs of this State have been satisfactorily carried on by the Chief, Anund Rao Puar, with the assistance of the Dewan, Rughonath Narain, during the past year.

117. The Chief has greatly improved in every way, and I was glad to find, on the occasion of my visiting Dhar during the cold season, that he continued to apply himself to the business of his State, and was on satisfactory terms with the Dewan, who appears to have performed

his duties with much tact and judgment, though reports have from time to time reached the Bheel Agent that his dismissal had been decided on by his master.

118. The progress made in the boys' school at Dhar is very satisfactory; the several classes are well attended, and the teachers appear to take a proper interest in their work.

The girls' school established by the Dewan is also getting on very creditably, and the experiment promises to succeed, if it continue to be encouraged and supported as hitherto.

119. Dhar, like Bhopal, has lately agreed to the abolition of all restrictions on the export of grain, on the same conditions as have been noticed in the case of the latter State. This measure will be productive of much benefit to the country generally.

120. *Jhabooa*.—The affairs of this State have been creditably administered during the year under review by the Chief, Gopal Sing, who was aided by the advice of Moonshee Jowalla Pershad, the late manager, a well-disposed and intelligent man.

121. The serious notice taken by Government of the case of mutilation at Jhabooa last year, to which the Chief was a party, has had a satisfactory effect on him; and it is not probable he will again countenance such a crime.

The restoration of his salute—the deprivation of which formed a part of the penalty imposed on him in that case—has been gratefully acknowledged by him.

122. The Jhabooa State is under the protection of the British Government; but its relations with Indore—owing to the possession by that State of many of its villages, and the assignment to it of the Tankas of several of the Oomraos, in lieu of the tribute, and also its claims on the sayer dues levied in Jhabooa—are troublesome and unsatisfactory, the policy of Maharaja Holkar being to regard and treat the State as a subordinate dependency, and the Chief as a mere Tankadar of Indore.

123. *Ali Rajpoor*.—The proceedings and condition of the Chief of this State during the past year, have been far from satisfactory.

His dissipated habits have seriously affected his intellect; and his conduct towards the Kamdar, who managed the State during his minority, has driven him from his service, while he himself wholly neglects all public business.

The debts of the State have in consequence largely increased, and the administration has become much disorganised.

124. On the occasion of my meeting this Chief during last cold season, I warned him in serious terms of the inevitable result of his present mode of life, but he appeared to be hardly able to attend to my observations.

125. Should the proposed arrangement of conducting the administration under the advice of Moonshi Jowalla Pershad—referred to in para. 29 of the Bheel Agent's Report—not succeed, or not be adhered to by the Chief, the intervention of this Office in the affairs of the State will soon be unavoidable.

126. The Raja has no children. His brother, a young man of about 21 years of age, appears to be sharp and intelligent.

127. This is one of the few States in Central India of any extent in which no schools or educational arrangements of any sort exist. It is hoped that this reproach may be shortly removed.

128. Ali Rajpooor pays an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000 to Dhar, through the British Government, under whose protection it is, and with which alone it has direct relations.

129. The other petty States under this Agency do not call for special notice.

130. There is generally some trouble with respect to the Indore Assigned Pergunnahs in Jhabooa, and the Gwalior District of Amjhera, within the limits of this Agency; the former owing to the constant bickerings and disputes between the Governments of the two States—already referred to—which generally spring from the overbearing proceedings or pretensions of the Indore Durbar; and the latter, to the circumstance that the District is in a great measure parcelled out to Jageerdars residing at Gwalior, whose local agents do not yield proper obedience to the Durbar Naib Soobah, in charge of the District, while he is powerless to enforce such obedience.

The subject has been repeatedly brought to the Gwalior Durbar's serious notice, but hitherto without much result.

131. The other points adverted to by the Bheel Agent requiring notice will be referred to in the subsequent Chapters of this Report under their proper heads.

132. *Deputy Bheel Agency.*—The Reports of the Deputy Bheel Agent (Appendix D) are three in number, viz. :—

On the administration of the British Pergunnah of Maunpoor, and the State of Burwani respectively, and the guaranteed Bhoomias under the charge of his Office.

The Report of this Officer on the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road, south of Mhow, under his Police management, and the collection thereon, on behalf of the States concerned, of the transit duties known as the "Maunpoor Road Dues," has been separately submitted to Government, and need not be further referred to here.

133. *Maunpoor.*—The administration of this Pergunnah has been satisfactorily conducted during the year, and the condition of the inhabitants has, on the whole, been fair, though the prevailing scarcity and high prices of food have, in it as elsewhere, doubtless caused a good deal of privation and suffering among the poorer classes.

134. The proposed Land Settlement of the Pergunnah, as sanctioned by Government, has not yet been reported on, the requisite preliminary enquiries having taken a much longer time to carry out than was anticipated. These will now, however, shortly be completed.

135. Detailed reviews by this Office of the Administration Reports on this Pergunnah and the State of Burwani, will be found in the Appendix, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter into any but general remarks regarding them here.

136. *Burwani*.—The administration of this State during the year has been very satisfactory, and the steady progress of this—but so recently as 1861-62—wild, disordered, and unsettled tract of country, since it was taken under British management, has been most creditable to the Deputy Bheel Agent and the Native Superintendent in immediate charge under his supervision.

137. During the five years, the annual revenue has risen from Rs. 23,500 to Rs. 59,000; the whole of the debts, which amounted to a considerable sum, when compared with the then income of the State, have been discharged, and there is a fair cash surplus in the treasury; the requisite Public and State Establishments have been maintained on a respectable and liberal footing, and paid regularly, instead of being, as formerly, for years in arrears; useful lines of roads, at a considerable outlay, have been laid out, which will open up this wild and hitherto neglected country, and will add to its resources and prosperity, as well as be a vast convenience to its people and all connected with it; and lastly, the people are contented and improving in condition; the wild tribes of Bheels have almost wholly ceased to commit the depredations and disorders which were formerly so prevalent; the amount of serious crime is trivial; and life and property are almost, if not yet quite, as secure as in any of the most civilised districts of the Central India Agency.

138. The Rana, Juswunt Sing, has recently applied for the restoration of the management to him, and for the dismissal of the Native Superintendent, who, he complains, will not take his orders on public matters, and whom he accuses of giving him a bad name to serve his own purposes; but the Deputy Bheel Agent's careful enquiries on the spot have proved satisfactorily that the Chief has no just ground for complaint on these points, and that the real cause for the Rana's dissatisfaction is, that the Superintendent will not make favourable, but untrue, reports of him and his proceedings and progress.

139. The Deputy Bheel Agent has been strictly enjoined to take every proper precaution against any reasonable ground for complaint being given to the Chief, and to ensure every possible facility being afforded him for improving and qualifying himself for the resumption of the management of his State, if he will take advantage thereof; but I regret to say I see at present no prospect of this being the case.

140. *Guaranteed Bhoomias*.—The Bhoomias, whose names are included in the Deputy Bheel Agent's Report under this head, are five in number; but it is believed that the two of them named in the margin, are no longer under the British guarantee, they having, of their own accord, relinquished, or materially altered, the settlements mediated under the latter, without the knowledge and concurrence of the British Political Officers concerned.

141. The condition of the estate of the principal of these Bhoomias, Humeer Sing, a lad of 10 years of age, the present representative of the once notorious Nadier Potail of Jumnia, is very unsatisfactory, it being loaded with debt, for the gradual liquidation of which arrangements have, however, been made by the Deputy Bheel Agent.

142. The Indore Durbar has, for some time past, given much trouble about this estate, by impounding one of its villages, and evading the payment of the *tanka* guaranteed to the Bhoomia, on the plea that he is answerable for all the robberies committed within the seven Pergunnahs from which the *tanka* is assigned, the attempted enforcement of which, as desired by it, would not merely result in the absolute cessation of all payments on this account, but would further render the Bhoomia liable to an indefinite penalty to which there could be no limit.

Both these matters have, for many years past, been the subject of dispute and discussion, and it is probable that it will be necessary to submit them for the orders of the Government of India.

143. Of the remaining Bhoomias, two are reported to manage their estates and affairs well, and it is hoped that the other two, of whom one is 18, and the other 13 years of age, may be improved by education in the Maunpoor School.

144. The poor inhabitants of the estates of these Bhoomias suffered much from the scarcity of food during the past year, which, the Deputy Bheel Agent reports, was aggravated by the restrictions on the export of grain from the Indore and Dhar Territories.

145. Such restrictions have, as elsewhere stated, been now altogether abolished in the latter State; and I have every hope that the example thus set by it and Bhopal will be generally followed throughout Malwa.

146. In the Bheel Districts, however, much judgment is required in dealing with this question; for the general export of the grain in store in such districts, without the prospect of the arrival of adequate supplies in lieu of it from other quarters, might at any moment raise a storm amongst these wild classes, which would lead to infinite trouble.

147. *Western Malwa Agency*.—The Report of the Political Agent, with that of the Superintendent of Rutlam, on the administration of that State, appended (Appendix E), gives a full account of the territories included within the limits of this Agency during the past year.

148. *Jowra*.—The chief event in this State during the year under report was the succession of the young Nawab, Mahomed Ismail Khan, and the arrangements connected therewith.

149. The management of the State, with the sanction of the Government of India, was left in the hands of the Kamdar of the late Chief, as was understood to be the latter's desire, subject to the control and supervision of the Political Agent, no change whatever being made in the system established by the late Nawab.

150. There was some ground for anxiety at first, owing to the proceedings of the principal wife of the deceased Chief, aided by her brother, the Nawab of Tonk, and the turbulent tendencies evinced by some of the discontented kinsmen of the family at Jowra; but matters soon settled down satisfactorily under the judicious measures of the Political Agent; and, on my visiting Jowra during the cold season, I found everything going on smoothly and well.

151. Under the excellent system introduced by the late Nawab, the State has flourished, and its condition is highly prosperous; but there is a considerable amount of debt, which it will take some time to pay off.

152. The young Nawab is a delicate boy, well-disposed, and studious; and his education, which was carefully attended to by his lamented father—as remarked by the Political Agent—does his tutor credit.

153. The town of Jowra had, within the last few years, made a vast stride under the eye and auspices of the late Chief; and it promises, if his views and intentions can be carried out, to become one of the finest cities in Malwa.

It contains an excellent Dispensary, and a very promising State School, both established by the deceased Chief, and bears about it, in other respects, as does the State generally, the marks of a thoughtful and enlightened Ruler.

154. The State of Jowra is under the direct protection of the British Government; and since the accession of the late Nawab—upwards of 40 years ago—formal and authorised relations with the Indore State have been conducted wholly through the local Political Officer and this Office.

155. Since the death of the late Chief, however, Maharaja Holkar has, on several occasions, evinced much dissatisfaction at this state of things, which he deems to be at variance with his supremacy over the Nawab and the Principality. And the subject is one of great soreness to His Highness, as, indeed, is everything connected with the settlements of 1818.

156. *Rullam*.—The affairs of this principality have been carefully and successfully administered by the Superintendent, Khan Bahadoor Mir Shahamut Ali, during the year under review.

157. The Superintendent's Report enters into a full account of the measures that have been initiated under his direction, with the concurrence of the Political Agent or this Office, for the better administration of this State, which, as was reported at the time, was on the brink of ruin from the grossest mismanagement at the period of our intervention in its affairs.

158. Up to the end of 1864-65, the troubles in connection with the proceedings against the former Kamdar, and the difficulties attending the reduction of expenditure, and the abolition of various abuses, greatly interfered with, and retarded the introduction of the measures urgently required for the more efficient government of the State; but, during the past year, much valuable progress has been made in this respect.

159. A judicial system, suited to the wants of the country, has been established, which promises to work well. The Police, which were formerly, from the condition into which the affairs this State had fallen, a source of insecurity, rather than protection, to travellers and the country generally, have been entirely re-organised and placed on an efficient footing; the best arrangements practicable, in the absence of a proper Jail, have been carried out for the confinement of criminals, and the due enforcement of prison discipline. A new and carefully considered Customs' Tariff, suited to the general interests of the community and the State—in substitution of the former arrangement under this head, which was one of unequal and uncertain exactions, and of as unjust remissions in the case of favoured classes and parties—has been introduced with complete ultimate success, despite the opposition, for a time, of certain influential parties who were interested in the maintenance of the old system, and difficulties that were at first experienced from the depressed and unsatisfactory condition of the market and commercial affairs generally: a Khusrāh Survey has been commenced, preparatory to a new Land Settlement as the present leases fall in; and various other measures have been adopted for the advantage of the agricultural and commercial classes, and the general improvement of the country.

160. The claims against the State for debts contracted under the Government of the late Chief, have been thoroughly sifted and enquired into, and finally adjudicated, with the result of a very large diminution of their amount, as originally claimed.

161. The revenue for the past year, 1864-65, the (Rutlam year 1865-66 being still incomplete), was collected without difficulty, with the exception of an outstanding balance, including that for the previous year, of a little more than 5 per cent. of the total demand, which is in course of realization.

162. The actual receipts for 1864-65 were Rs. 4,56,635, and the expenditure Rs. 3,06,326, leaving a surplus of 1½ lakhs to be applied to the liquidation of the State debts, which have been already reduced from an adjudicated total of Rs. 10,03,909 to Rs. 7,48,417, while many exceptional and extraordinary charges have been met; a fair sum has been disbursed on works of general public convenience and utility, and

sanitary improvements connected with the town—of all of which, including roads, many are now in progress—and the Public and State Establishments have been liberally provided for.

163. The modern portion of the town of Rutlam was admirably laid out by Colonel Borthwick, when in charge of the State about 40 years ago, and it possesses, from this circumstance, greater capabilities of improvement than any town in Central India.

When the measures now in progress with this object have been completed, it will, in this respect, and as an important commercial centre, and the residence of a very large number of wealthy Bankers and Merchants—which it has long been—be entitled to a high position amongst the cities of the Native States of Hindoostan.

164. Much has not yet been done in the Educational Department in this State, but a very promising school has been established at the capital, and, as the subject is receiving the Superintendent's attention, I trust that the next Annual Report will show more satisfactory progress under this head.

165. On the occasion of my visiting Rutlam during last cold season, I did not see the infant Prince, owing to his having proceeded with his mother on a pilgrimage to one of the Hindoo Shrines in Meywar; but the account I received of his health was satisfactory.

166. I regret, however, to say that his mother has not yet wholly ceased from the foolish and troublesome line of conduct she from the first adopted, in opposition to the arrangements of the Superintendent, with the object of getting some of her own family from Meywar established in the Administration, and at the instigation of the party of the late Kamdar, Thakoor Bukhtawur Sing, who has not yet paid the fine of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to which he and his Deputy were sentenced, and is still in confinement at Indore.

I trust, however, that the Superintendent's tact and good judgment may enable him ere long to overcome this lady's unfriendly feelings, and to remove finally the petty difficulties and embarrassments that have occasionally proceeded therefrom.

167. The Oomraos, associated with the Superintendent in the Council of Administration, have given him a perfectly frank and effective support in the reforms introduced by him and the general management of the State; and their aid and influence have been most valuable to him in the performance of his responsible duties.

168. I am glad to be able to report that the Superintendent appeared—so far as both the Political Agent and myself were able to judge—to be regarded with feelings of good-will and respect by these and all the other principal men of the State, as well as by the merchants and people generally, to whom his proceedings seem to have given much satisfaction; and I consider that the general result of his measures and proceedings entitle him to very considerable credit and commendation, and stamp him as an able and efficient administrator.

169. *Sillana*.—The affairs of this State have not much improved since the last Report, though the Chief, several months since, got rid of the Kamdar, and the evil associates who pandered to, and took advantage of, his vices, and has entered into arrangements and engagements for the reduction of his expenditure, which, if honestly acted up to, would gradually clear his State from the load of debt with which it has become burthened by his reckless folly and degraded habits of dissipation, and would enable him, some years hence, to live in ease and comfort.

170. These engagements the Chief assured me, when I met him at his capital last season, he would faithfully keep; and nothing could have been fairer than his promises then on this head and other matters connected with the affairs of his State; but his means and resources have, for some time past, been steadily decreasing, owing to his mismanagement, and the sense of insecurity amongst the merchants who resided at Sillana, most of whom have left the place, and no dependence can, I regret to say, be placed on his following the only course that can save him and his State from the ruin that impends over both.

171. The Chief was fully warned by me on that occasion that if, after a further fair trial, he relapsed into his evil ways, or otherwise broke through the engagements and promises he had of his own accord made to the Political Agent, this Office would have no option but to recommend to the Government of India that his State be taken under British management, before its condition become a source of actual danger to the peace of the surrounding country.

172. The Chief has been very fairly educated, and has good natural abilities, and an excellent capacity for business, being in this respect very far superior to the Princes generally of his class, but his slavish indulgence in intoxicating liquors has already impaired his faculties, and he was described some time ago as being at times therefrom subject to fits of almost madness. I have not heard, however, lately of anything of this sort.

173. Of course, under the circumstances thus described, no administrative progress or improvement can be looked for in this State; and it is lamentable to witness the condition of decadence and ruin into which the town—but a few years since a flourishing local mart—has fallen; the merchants' quarter being almost wholly deserted, and everything about the place betokening neglect and mismanagement.

174. *Seetamow*.—The venerable Chief of this State has arrived at an age which incapacitates him for the active supervision of its affairs, and the management has been conducted, since the death of his son, two years ago, by his grandson, a young man of about 26 years of age, who, however, acts in all matters of importance under the advice of his grandfather.

175. The administration of this principality has always been creditably conducted since the time of Malcolm; there are no complaints of oppression; no instance of serious crime within its limits of a public nature affecting the peace or security of the country has,

for several years past at least, come to the knowledge of this Office, and the people generally appear to be well contented with, and obedient to, the rule of their patriarchal Raja.

176. The State is very badly off as regards means, the large amount of tribute—Rs. 55,000 annually payable to Gwalior—being much more than it can afford, with the utmost economy, to make up; and the scarcity and high prices of food, which have prevailed for the last four years, have led to painful difficulties and embarrassments, which have been seriously aggravated by unavoidable extraordinary expenditure, connected with the death, during that period, of some of the members of the Chief's family.

177. The old Chief has made several appeals to Maharaja Sindhia asking for some grace—as regards the dates fixed for the payment of the tribute, and in the hope that His Highness would remit some portion of the latter—but these have not been successful, the Maharaja doubtless considering that the reduction of the annual amount from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 55,000, to which he agreed in 1860, ought to secure him against further importunity in this matter.

178. I have much pleasure in drawing attention to the prevention, by the old Chief's orders, of an attempted Sutti within his territory—alluded to in the Political Agent's Report—and to the frank and decided language in which he declared that no such crime should be committed in Seetamow with his knowledge.

179. Rutlam, Sillana, and Seetamow are tributaries of Gwalior; but that State has no relations with them, they being, by the settlements of 1819-20, under the direct and sole protection and guarantee of the British Government.

The tributes of the two former, Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively, are paid to the British Government, being part of the assignments for the late Gwalior Contingent; and that of Seetamow is remitted, through the Indore Treasury, to the Gwalior Durbar.

180. Sillana and Seetamow are off-shoots from Rutlam, from the ruling family of which the Chiefs of both States are descended; but there is no intimacy between any of them. Seetamow is entirely cut off from, and has no intercourse with, Rutlam and Sillana; but the lands and affairs of the two latter are much intermixed, and their mutual relations are most unfriendly, owing to the pretensions and jealousies on either side, which give rise to constant, and, at times, serious disputes.

181. *Guaranteed Tankadars*.—There are 15 petty Chiefs who receive guaranteed allowances through this Agency, and hold estates mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's settlements, amongst some of whom—as elsewhere—there has been an uneasy feeling of late, owing to indications, on the part of the Indore and Gwalior Durbars, of an intention to exercise a more direct authority over them, and more active interference in their affairs than heretofore.

182. The Political Agent's observations regarding the facilities afforded to predatory crime by the intermixture of Districts in Western

Malwa are quite just. The only general controlling authority is that exercised by the British Political Officers whose interference is not generally solicited in cases of an ordinary nature ; and there can be no doubt that much minor crime of the above class occurs which never reaches their ears.

183. Adverting to the difference of opinion between him and a Political Officer of the Rajpootana Agency, regarding the restoration to the rightful owner of plundered cattle or property, this Office has always adhered to the rule laid down by Sir J. Malcolm on the point, as quoted by the Political Agent, and is prepared to uphold and enforce that rule in every case of the sort brought to its notice.

184. It will be observed that Colonel Daly speaks very favourably of the assistance afforded his Office by the authorities of the Indore, Dewas, and Jhalra Patun Districts within his charge, and that there has been an improvement since the last report in the case of those of Gwalior. I believe the latter are quite willing to do all in their power, but their authority is altogether too restricted for the due performance of their duties in this and other respects, and the delays that attend references to the Durbar are altogether beyond explanation.

As has been before brought to notice, Maharaja Sindhia has often been urged to amend this defect, but His Highness appears to be unable to bring himself to do so to an adequate extent, though something has lately been done to expedite the transaction of current business.

185. The condition of the Pertabghur and Banswarra frontier, adverted to by the Political Agent, is most unsatisfactory, and no permanent measures appear to have ever been adopted for the complete suppression of the outrages in the Western Malwa border villages, which have been carried on from time immemorial by marauders from those States.

186. The subject has, for some months past, been under the consideration of the Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, and this Office, and it has been arranged that the Political Agents in Meywar and Western Malwa shall meet on the frontier during the cold season, and hear and report on any unsatisfied claims in connection with lands, which may have led to some of these crimes, and also consider what steps should be taken, by the establishment of frontier posts and Thannahs, for the prevention of these outrages in future.

187. It is generally believed that the Chiefs of Banswarra and Pertabghur are unable to control and restrain the lawless tendencies of some of the petty local Chiefs, and the Bheel tribes on their frontier ; but I have no doubt that, if this is clearly established to the satisfaction of the Political Agents, suitable and effective measures will be taken by the Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana, to meet this difficulty.

188. The Political Agent's observations on the political relations of the States comprised within the Western Malwa Agency, are quite in accordance with the views and opinions of this Office, and it is unnecessary to add anything to them here.

189. The state of the Police arrangements throughout Western Malwa is far from satisfactory, especially in Sindhia's Districts—as mentioned by the Political Agent under this and the following head in his Report—where, owing to the insufficient authority delegated to the Sur Soobah, and the parsimony in such matters of the Durbar, the class of men entertained for this duty is quite unequal to its efficient performance.

190. During the last year there were eight attacks on the Government Mail within this Agency, three of which occurred on three successive nights near Mundissore, and, in consequence of the alarm inspired by this circumstance, and the inability of the Gwalior local authorities to meet the emergency, the immediate adoption of temporary measures for the security of the high road, by increasing the number of posts of the Central India Horse thereon, and supplementing them from the Cavalry at Neemuch, became absolutely necessary.

These outrages appear to have been perpetrated by a small band from the Rajpootana frontier, some of the members of which have, I understand, been traced out and apprehended.

191. The Gwalior Durbar, after several urgent references, at length provided for protection of the high road by establishing on it posts from the Nujeeb Battalion at Mundissore; but its action in this matter was dilatory and unsatisfactory, and this Office was compelled to cause it to be informed, through the Political Agent, that if it delayed longer to make suitable arrangements with this object, the posts of the Central India Horse should be withdrawn from the line, as it was not reasonable that that force should be called on to perform the duties properly appertaining to the District Police.

192. I may mention here that the Political Agent some time since suggested the enrolment of the chief predatory classes of the District into a local Police Corps, which should protect the high road, and furnish escorts to accompany Officers, Government Stores, &c., passing along it; and through the men composing which, some check might be kept on these classes, the cost being defrayed by the Native States in proportion to the extent of the road falling within their limits.

193. Such a Corps would be of undoubted use in the above respects, if the Native States concerned would cordially concur in its being raised and employed as proposed; but the scheme would not work unless this was the case; and Maharaja Sindhia, to whom I myself mentioned the subject, appeared to regard it with much repugnance.

194. Neither he nor Maharaja Holkar would, I am convinced, ever willingly give their assent to its adoption; and the only course that can, it appears to me, be taken in this matter is, to insist on the Native States themselves making suitable arrangements for the due security of the high road, and holding them responsible for any outrages committed thereon in which British subjects or interests—or, indeed, any but their own subjects—are in any way concerned; while they are at the same time urged to bring their Police Establishments generally into a more efficient condition.

195. With respect to the Political Agent's observations under the head of Public Works, it certainly is very desirable to open out a fair-weather line of road, at least to connect Augur with Mahid-poor on one side, and the Agra and Bombay Road at Shajehanpoor on the other; but, hitherto, no funds have been available for the purpose, though the preliminary surveys have been completed; and I regret to say I see no present prospect of such being the case.

196. The experiment of improving the breed of horses in Central India, by the establishment of a few Government stallions, under the control and management of the Officer Commanding the Central India Horse, promises to be most successful, and its results may be expected to show themselves a couple of years hence.

197. Colonel Daly, C. B., and some of his Officers, have taken much interest in this experiment, and I solicit attention to the suggestion—under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the Report—that it might be supplemented by the supply of a dozen Australian mares to each Corps of the above Force for breeding purposes, which appears to be well worthy of consideration.

198. The questions connected with the numerous boundary disputes, in the intermixed Districts of this Agency, are most complicated and troublesome, and their satisfactory adjustment is extremely difficult.

199. With the exception of a tolerably equipped body of troops of the three arms of no great strength at Jowra, and Sindhia's Nujeeb Battalions at Mundissore and Shahjehanpoor—which are well disciplined but indifferently armed—there is nothing deserving the name of a Military Force in Western Malwa; but, as observed by the Political Agent, there is no want of men amongst the predatory classes in the District fit for, and ready to take to, a life of armed adventure, if the opportunity offered for their doing so.

200. An abstract of the Statement of serious crimes reported to the Political Agent during the year under review as having occurred within the District under the Western Malwa Agency, is given in the margin.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	No.	REMARKS.
Murder	14	<i>a.</i> —101 cattle, and property of value of Rs. 27,367 carried off. <i>b.</i> —700 head of cattle, and property valued at Rs. 17,783 plundered. <i>c.</i> —Property valued at Rs. 1,599 plundered.
Gang dacoity	14 <i>a</i>	
Highway robbery, burglary, theft, and cattle-lifting	162 <i>b</i>	
Attacks on Govt. Mails	8 <i>c</i>	
Wounding and affray ...	5	
Mischief by fire	18	
Trading in slaves	11	
TOTAL ...	232	

The number is considerable, but many more cases of crime—especially of a secondary description—

doubtless occurred than those entered in this Return.

201. The other points in the Political Agent's Report requiring notice will be referred to in the subsequent Chapters.

202. *Political Assistant, Goona.*—The Political charge of the Political Assistant at Goona (Appendix F) consists of the Kheechi Chiefs of Ragooghur, Ghurra, and Danowda ; Raja Man Sing of Parone (the Titular Raja of Nurwur), and three other petty Chiefs, all of whom are feudatories of Gwalior.

203. The aggregate revenues of the seven Chiefs amount to only about Rs. 75,000, but their lands cover a very considerable extent of country, and, if fairly populated and cultivated, would yield a vastly larger amount. By far the larger portion of their estates is at present covered with jungle, of the reclamation of which to any extent there appears to be no prospect, as the population is very scanty, and there is nothing to attract people from other parts of the country to come and settle in the wild district occupied by them.

204. The Raja of Ragooghur is the representative of the ancient Rajpoot Kingdom of Keecheewarra, as Raja Man Sing is of that of Nurwur.

205. The former has been in great pecuniary difficulties, but his reduction of his expenditure two years ago, and his adherence to the engagements he then made on his head, have improved the State and prospects of his affairs; and it is hoped that in due time he will be clear of the burthen of debt that was previously weighing him down.

206. He is a man of intelligence and good manners, but not of practical ability; and his thoughts chiefly dwell on the ancient position and power of his race, and on the contrast between their condition and his.

207. The Political Assistant states that he has been of late taking a more active part in the management of his affairs than he used to do, and every encouragement shall be given him to persevere in this course.

208. Raja Man Sing, of Parone, has been going on fairly and quietly since he was restored to his State in July 1859.

209. The grant to him of a village in British territory in Jageer, of the annual value of Rs. 1,000, has been lately sanctioned as a reward for the service rendered by him in April 1859, in the capture of the Rebel Tantia Topee.

210. His relatives, the ex-Raja of Chukurnugur, and his son, alluded to by the Political Assistant, were realized from confinement by the Government North-West Provinces, on the condition of Man Sing's being responsible for them; hence their residing with him.

211. The cattle-lifting propensities of the Dewan of Sirsee have long been notorious. His estate is on the Shahabad (Jalawar) frontier,

where this crime is very prevalent, and where, as elsewhere in many parts of these territories, no disgrace attaches to its practice.

212. Fear and keen distrust are the chief characteristics of the feeling of all these petty Chiefs towards the Gwalior Government ; and they cling with nervous anxiety to the protection of the local British Political Authority, which secures them from the interference of the Gwalior Officials, and with whose injunctions they generally readily comply.

213. The state of the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road (about 78 miles) under the general supervision of the Political Assistant, and which is guarded at intervals by posts of the Central India Horse, has been one of perfect security for travellers and traffic during the past year.

214. The experiment suggested by the Political Assistant, of establishing a Central Court at Goona, to trace out and deal promptly with the numerous cases of cattle-lifting that occur in the intermixed Districts in the neighbourhood of that place—a small body of Sowars, to act as a sort of international Mounted Police, being placed under his orders for this purpose—is not, in my opinion, practicable ; as Maharaja Sindhia, the Chief who would be principally concerned in such a measure, would certainly object to its adoption, as involving an interference with the internal administration of his State, on which point, especially where the procedure would necessarily place the Gwalior Districts on the same footing as those of other minor and even petty Chiefs, His Highness is most tenacious and jealous.

215. The Seraies lately built on this portion of the Agra and Bombay Road, through the exertions of Colonel Daly and Captain Martin, will be of much value in accommodating travellers, and affording protection to them and the increasing traffic which uses this route.

216. The two Government stallions maintained at Goona form part of the establishments already referred to under the head of the Western Malwa Agency Report.

217. The services of the Officers of the Central India Horse stationed here, in the destruction of wild beasts, deserves special notice ; nearly two hundred tigers and lions having been slain by them in this neighbourhood during the last six years, besides many bears and smaller fero, as leopards, panthers, &c.

218. *Bundelcund Agency*.—The Report of the Political Agent (Appendix G) furnishes a general sketch of the condition of the territory under his political supervision during the past year, while the general Tabular Statement will be found to contain further statistical and other information regarding the various States and their Chiefs.

219. During the year, the two Chiefs named in the margin
Jagirdar of Paldeo. died, and the succession of the next
Reis of Sohawul. heir in each case was duly sanctioned.

220. The Imperial roads under construction in Bundelcund have already been referred to in Chapter 1 of this Report, and it is only necessary here to note that the Political Agent strongly urges their being pushed on as speedily as possible, the Native States having engaged to levy no duties on these lines, and having lately further agreed to plant avenues of trees along them.

221. Some of the proposed feeder roads to the Jubbulpoor Railway have been already surveyed and marked out by the Railway Engineers, and it is hoped that this essential preliminary, in the case of others, will be similarly completed shortly.

222. The urgent necessity for the selection and laying out of the proposed lines of road, by competent Officers, is pointed out by the Political Agent, the States having no means themselves of properly executing this important part of the works.

223. Kutcheries for the transaction of public business have been built at Duttia and Chirkary, and school houses at both these places and Sumpthur; and similar buildings are stated to be in progress elsewhere.

224. The Political Agent's observations on the subject of education have already been referred to, under that head, in Chapter 1 of this Report.

225. The Police arrangements of the various States cannot be said to be well organised or efficient; but the high roads have been generally secure, the amount of serious crime on them brought to notice being comparatively trivial, considering their aggregate length and the wildness of parts of the country they traverse.

226. Thus, no attack on the Government Mails has occurred in Bundelcund during the past six years, and during the past year, only eight cases of highway dacoity and robbery were brought to notice.

227. The Political Agent, however, observes that the crime of administering poisonous drugs for purposes of robbery appears to be on the increase, though the number of known instances of this serious offence has not been given.

228. One case of Sutte occurred during the year in Rewah, in which—as has been reported to Government—severe measures for the due punishment of those concerned in, or responsible for not having prevented the crime, have been taken by the Rewah Chief.

One was also attempted in Nagode, which, though prevented, caused death of the woman from injuries she received on the occasion. In this case, also, the persons responsible for permitting the attempt were suitably punished.

229. The number of serious crimes reported during the year

NATURE OF CRIME.	No.	REMARKS.
Murder and Homicide	29	Of these cases, 15 were of "Munsmaree," in Rewah, and of the others, most occurred during affrays and collisions in the course of disputes.
Highway dacoity and robbery ...	8	In two of these, cash of the value of Rs. 2,700 was plundered.
Other Dacoity, &c... ..	3	
Suttee	2	The crime was prevented in one case, but the woman subsequently died from injuries received on the occasion.
Total	42	

was as shown in the margin, but there is strong ground for believing that some of the returns on this head supplied by the States, are intentionally incomplete.

230. The band of dacoits on the Allahabad and Rewah frontier, which for years past had given trouble in that quarter, and committed various outrages within the British District, has been finally broken up and dispersed during the past year, the most important leaders having been captured, while the two surviving relatives

of the outlaw Desput—who, after the death of that rebel, continued on the Humeerpoor frontier the same course of lawless violence and crime which he had led for upwards of 20 years previously—were during the same period surprised and slain, to the great relief of the country generally, to whom they were a pest and source of constant alarm and terror.

231. There is no doubt much truth in the Political Agent's observations regarding the difficulties in dealing satisfactorily with crimes committed on, or close to, the frontier of the British and Native Districts, and cases of this description will always have a tendency to give trouble.

The necessity, or otherwise, of adopting special Police arrangements on either side, on any particular points of the frontier—as suggested by the Political Agent—must of course depend on the circumstances of the case, and no general rule can, I conceive, be laid down on the subject.

232. Under the head of "Political Relations" and "High Criminal Jurisdiction," the Political Agent refers to a feeling of dissatisfaction among some of the Chiefs in connection with the orders of Government of 1864* on the latter question, and those of last year† forbidding the use or recognition of any titles amongst the Chiefs, except those that had been formally acknowledged or authorised by the Government of India.

* In letter to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, No. 375, dated 6th April 1864.

† In ditto to ditto, No. 609, dated 12th July 1865.

233. With respect to the former point, the orders to which exception appears to have been taken by some of the Chiefs were issued after a full consideration of the whole question, including the practice that prevailed during Colonel Sleeman's incumbency of the Bundelcund

Agency 20 years ago, which, undoubtedly, recognised and authorised the exercise of Supreme Criminal Jurisdiction by some of the larger Sunnud States, and the terms in which those orders were framed seem to me to leave no ground for further discussion on the subject.

234. It was to be expected that some of the Chiefs would feel dissatisfied at the purport of the said orders; and in communicating them to the Political Agent, that Officer was enjoined to use his discretion in their application, by authorising the trial of offenders of the class contemplated in them by the Native States themselves, where such a course appeared unobjectionable; but it seems clear, from the observations submitted in the Report under review, that no arrangement or concession of this nature would meet the ground of complaint of the Chiefs alluded to, which has special reference to the principle of the measure.

235. Unless that principle be abandoned, I cannot see that any modification of the orders under advertence is practicable, further than entrusting the Political Agent with full discretion on the point above referred to, which, I doubt not, will be authorised by Government.

236. It is very probable that some of the Chiefs, whose feelings on this subject are as described by the Political Agent, may have avoided reporting to his Office cases that, strictly speaking, should, under the orders in question, have been laid before him; but this must doubtless be looked for for some time to come, and it appears to me it will be sufficient to deal with any instances of omission of the sort that come to notice, without taking steps to ascertain if such have occurred or not.

237. On the question of the discontinuance of certain titles that had been irregularly adopted by, or used in, addressing the Chiefs, this Office is only aware of two instances of the sort, which are now under enquiry, and will be reported for the orders of Government.

238. The proceedings taken against the Dewan and others at Chirkary last September, by the Cawnpoor authorities, on the false statement of a perjured informer—to which reference is made in the Political Agent's Report—need not be further adverted to here, than to remark that the case certainly gave rise to very painful feeling in the Province, which the reported acquittal, and consequent release without punishment, of the base agent of the plot—though such was doubtless unavoidable from want of adequate judicial evidence to secure his conviction—have not tended to diminish or remove.

239. Turning to the Tabular Statement furnished with the Political Agent's Report, I would first refer to the States under British management or general supervision. These are four in number, as shown in the margin.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sohawul | } Under management. |
| 2. Jignee | |
| 3. Chutterpoor | } Under general supervision. |
| 4. Chirkary | |

240. *Sohawul*.—This State has been under British management for several years past, owing to the imbecility and utter unfitness to manage it, of the late Reis Lall Sheo Sing, who died on the 31st October last.

He has been succeeded by his grandson Shere Jung Bahadoor Sing, a lad of 14 years of age, who is now in the Wards' Institution at Benares, the British management being continued till he attains his majority.

241. The administration is conducted according to British laws, and the condition of the State is satisfactory, though it is not yet quite cleared of debt, and the partial failure of the crops during the past year caused a good deal of suffering, which,—but for the employment afforded by the Railway, which passes through this State,—would have been most severe. Excepting one case of murder, which is under enquiry, there have been no crimes during the year deserving notice.

242. *Jignee*.—This petty estate, like Sohawul, has for many years past been under British management, owing to the imbecility of the Chief.

243. A new land settlement of the villages of this estate, for a term of five years, came into operation at the beginning of the past year, and promises to work satisfactorily, the zemindars being well content with its terms.

244. The total demand for the year was Rs. 14,446-6-6, the whole of which has been collected, and there are no outstanding balances.

The expenses under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,196-6, leaving a surplus—including a cash balance of Rs. 2,398-9-5 in the Treasury at the beginning of the year—of Rs. 6,648-9-11, from which the full amount of the remaining sum due to Government for illegal collections during the Mutiny, *viz.*, Rs. 4,000, has been paid up.

The unpaid debts of the estate amount to Rs. 11,358-3-10, the regular liquidation of which will now be taken in hand.

245. The measures for the prevention of female infanticide amongst the Purihars of this estate continue to yield a satisfactory result, though there has been some ground for suspicion on this head during the past year, owing to the proportion of female births reported being only three to nine males, of the latter of whom, however, six died, leaving an equal surviving number of either sex.

It is quite possible that the difference may have been solely owing to natural causes.

246. A school has lately been established at Jignee; and sanitary and other measurers, for the convenience and benefit of the people, have received due attention from the Native Superintendent, whose management appears to have been very creditable and satisfactory.

247. *Chutterpoor*.—This State has now been under the general supervision of a British Officer for three years; but I regret to have to report that the progress made in placing its administration on an efficient and satisfactory footing, has not been as great as might have been expected.

248. The cause of this want of success has been on previous occasions reported, and may be briefly stated to be owing to the condition of chronic and absolute disorder into which every thing connected with its Government had fallen, and the impossibility, under the cir-

cumstances of our temporary supervision of its affairs, of taking the only step that would have had a complete effect in the above respect, *viz.*, the removal of almost every employé under the old State management, and the introduction of new and competent persons in their place, without reference to their belonging to the Chutterpoor State or not.

249. So sweeping a measure was out of the question, and with the exception of the Dewan, who was selected for the post from the Chirkary Officials, efforts have been made to carry on the Government with the old State servants, such of them only being dismissed as were wholly unfit for continued employment.

250. Lieutenant Colonel Thompson's Report on this State, which is appended to that of the Political Agent, shows the present condition of its affairs.

251. An Abstract Statement of the revenue and general accounts

DETAIL.	DEMAND FOR FULL YEAR, 1865-66.	COLLEC- TIONS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1866.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	1,74,736	1,57,067	NOTE.—The financial year of this State ends on 28th June. The balance uncollected on 30th April 1866 is all recoverable, and is in course of realization.
Sewai Jumma ...	39,762	19,125	
Totals ..	2,14,498	1,76,192	
Balance uncollected on 30th April 1866 ...	...	38,306	
Total ...	...	2,14,498	

of the State, made up to 30th April 1866, prepared from this document, is given in the margin, from which it appears that the charges are still much in excess of what they ought to be, with reference to the State's income.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue and Sewai as above ...	1,76,192	
From other sources ...	44,017	
Cash in Treasury on 1st May 1865 ...	46,904	
Total Receipts ...	...	2,67,113
Total Disbursements ...	...	2,62,356
Balance in Treasury on 30th April 1866 ...	...	4,757

252. On this head, a hope is expressed in the Report that now that the frontier outlaws, Nunnay Dewan and Kunjul Sah, have been disposed of, some reduction may be made in the armed force it has hitherto been necessary to maintain

chiefly for their suppression; and, also, that an important saving may be effected on the present wasteful outlay on State animals, which forms a notorious abuse, and which is being enquired into by the Chief himself with that object.

253. The urgent necessity for economising the resources of the State to the utmost, so far as is consistent with the efficiency of its

public establishments, shall be impressed on the young Chief; and endeavours shall be made to effect a settlement of the debts due to it, referred to in para. 7 of the Report.

254. A land settlement of a summary character has been made, for a term of three years, to the satisfaction of the zemindars, which, it is hoped, will prove to be the first step towards the adoption of a permanent system of collecting the land revenue on a sound and satisfactory basis.

255. Some progress has been made in the construction of works of State and general convenience and utility, and in improving the sanitary condition of the town, which much required to be taken in hand; and a sum of Rs. 35,200 has been laid out thereon during the year under review.

256. One of the Returns appended to Colonel Thompson's Report shows that merchandise of the value of Rs. 12,17,000 passed through the State during the year.

257. Little has yet been done in the way of education, but a school house has lately been commenced at Chutterpoor, the Chief himself taking an active part in the ceremonies attending the laying of its foundation; and it is hoped that he will adhere to his promise to support and encourage the attempt that has been made to introduce the means of instruction amongst his people.

258. A new Judicial system, with a competent and responsible head, has been established during the past year, which, it is hoped, will be found to work satisfactorily, though from the previous utter absence of anything of the sort, and the ignorance of the subordinate State Officials, its introduction has been attended with some difficulties.

259. An Abstract of the Criminal Returns appended to the

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	No.	REMARKS.
Murder	5	* In five of these, the crime of actual suicide appears to have been almost effected but the culprits' lives were saved.
Suicide	17	
Attempts at ditto ...	13*	
Abetment of ditto ...	11	
Cutting and wounding ..	1	
Rape	2	
Mischief by fire	1	
Theft	48	
Other crimes	25	
Total	123	

Report is given in the margin, the chief feature of which is the singular number of cases of suicide, and attempts to commit that crime, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to suppress the practice. It will be noticed that this offence and its abetment constitute one-third of

the total number of crimes in the Return.

260. It is proposed, on the completion of the school, to construct a new Jail, which is much required, the old Mint, which is at present in use for the purpose, not being at all suited therefor.

261. The opinion recorded by Colonel Thompson, of the intelligence and fitness for his duties of the Raja is, I regret to say, far from satisfactory; but it quite accords with his previous Reports. He is stated to be indolent, apathetic, indisposed to take a part in public business, and easily influenced by those around him.

The success of his Government, when the management is finally placed in his hands, will depend altogether on the character and qualifications for his post of the Dewan; and it is hoped he may retain in office the person now filling the situation, Tantia Saheb, who has given the most satisfactory proofs of his fitness for it since his selection three years ago.

262. *Chirkary*.—This State, like Chutterpoor, has been under Lieutenant Colonel Thompson's general supervision for the past three years; but he has in no way interfered in its internal administration, which has been carried on by the managers, during that period, in accordance with the system established by the late Chief.

263. This system, so far, at least, as the Revenue and Finance Departments are concerned, as described by Colonel Thompson, is defective and unsatisfactory; and reforms are much needed, which, it is hoped, the Dewan manager will now gradually introduce, though he has hitherto shown a disposition to view any such suggested changes unfavourably.

264. The Abstract Statement of the revenue and general accounts

DETAIL.	DEMAND FOR FULL YEAR, 1865-66.	COLLEC- TIONS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1866.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	5,25,581	3,83,793	NOTE.—The Finan- cial year of this State ends on 28th June. The balance uncol- lected on 30th April is in course of reali- zation, but Rs. 12,062 of it is deem- ed irrecoverable.
Sewai Jumma ...	79,377	79,377	
Totals ...	6,04,958	4,63,170	
Balance uncollected on 30th April 1866 ...	...	1,41,788	
Total ...	...	6,04,958	
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.		
Land Revenue ...	3,86,482		
From Sewai and other sources...	1,37,123		
Cash in Treasury on 1st May 1865	4,87,230		
Total Receipts ...		10,10,835	
Total Disbursements ...		4,83,935	
Balance in Treasury on 30th April 1866 ...	...	5,26,900	

of the State, made up to 30th April 1866, prepared from the Returns furnished with Colonel Thompson's Report, is given in the margin, from which it will be seen that the finances are in a fair condition, the annual charges being well within the income, while there is a cash balance in the Treasury of upwards of five lakhs of Rupees.

265. There has been an outlay of Rs. 36,600 during the year on works of public improve-

ment and convenience, which the Dewan appears to be willing to encourage.

266. The school at Chirkary is well attended and managed, and is a very promising Institution. The youthful Chief is described as taking an interest in it, which, as yet, however, can of course only be regarded as juvenile.

267. Suitable arrangements have been made to re-place the late able Head of the Judicial Department, Moulvie Seraj Hossain, who was also Joint-manager of the State, and who was cut off by cholera on 20th August last.

A Nazim Adawlut, with modified powers, has been appointed in his room.

268. An Abstract Return of the crimes that underwent judi

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	No.	REMARKS.
Murder	10	The number of prisoners in Jail on 30th April 1866 was 30.
Manslaughter	2	
Suicide	23	
Attempts at do.	9	
Robbery	24	
Rape	4	
Other crimes	19	
Total	91	

investigation during the year under review is given in the margin. Under the head of murder, ten persons were sentenced; but it is probable that some of them were so in the same case, and that there were not ten distinct instances of this crime.

The number of suicides form about the same proportion of the total number of crimes as in the Criminal Return for the Chutterpoor State, *viz.*, one-third.

269. A suitable Jail is much required, there being none at present, and the prisoners being confined in an ordinary building which has been brought into use for the purpose.

270. The youthful Chief, Jey Sing, is progressing satisfactorily, though he is somewhat of a wayward disposition with those around him.

His preceptor, a student from the Delhi College, is well spoken of, but I trust it may be found practicable, by and by, to arrange for the Rajas being sent, for a time at least, to the Court of Wards' Institution at Benares, where he will have advantages, as regards his education, and in other respects, that cannot be provided for him at Chirkary.

271. The sudden and unlooked for demise of the late Joint-manager, Moulvie Seraj Hossain, has been a great blow to the administration of this State; and the Political Agent has expressed strong doubt if the survivor, Dewan Anna, could continue the management in a satisfactory manner without the support afforded by the presence of a British Officer, his authority and influence in the State having been seriously shaken, and his health—being of advanced age—injurious affected by the proceedings taken against him last year, to which reference has already been made above.

272. Lieutenant Colonel Thompson's deputation to supervise the administration of this State was solely due to the disputes between the Managers, which threatened to be productive of serious injury to its interests, and the removal of one of them by death would probably have enabled me to recommend the discontinuance of that arrangement ere this but for the mischievous effects of the above circumstance.

I trust, however, that by the end of the year, the Dewan will feel himself equal to carry on the management by himself.

273. The general condition of the State is satisfactory and encouraging.

274. Of the other Chiefships of Bundelcund, there is a little to be said in this Report, the principal points requiring remarks having been already noticed, and I will only add a few observations regarding them.

275. *Adjyghur*.—The young Chief of this State, who is now close on his majority, fell lately into the hands of some ill-disposed persons, and I was anxious to have him sent for a time to the Wards' Institution at Benares, as it appeared probable that, under their influence, trouble would occur between him and the Ranee Regent, who is administering the State.

At her urgent request, however, the idea was given up, and matters have since been going on pretty well, though the management is not a very satisfactory one.

276. *Bijawur*.—The Chief of this State continues to administer it with judgment and good sense. He promises to be an able and enlightened Ruler.

277. *Duttia*.—The Maharaja, Bhowany Sing, has maintained the reforms and improvements effected in this State while it was under British management. He is well-disposed, but unfortunately of an indolent disposition.

278. *Myhere*.—The Reis Rughbeer Sing has managed his affairs well since the estate was made over to him two years ago. He is intelligent and well-disposed, and is attentive to the duties of his position. He has given much satisfaction by the assistance he has rendered in Railway matters. The Police arrangements in his State are good. He has increased the number of schools, which now amount to nine; and the only ill-report regarding him is that he has cancelled some of the leases granted under the Land Settlement made by the late Superintendent, Captain Gordon, just before making over charge to the Chief. This will be enquired into.

279. *Nagode*.—The Raja Rughobin Sing has administered his State very fairly since its management was restored to him two years ago. He has continued, generally, the system established during the long period it was under British supervision, and is reported to have faithfully respected the revenue settlement made just before the charge was

handed over to him. He personally superintends and applies himself to the public business of the State.

The Chief is thoroughly well-disposed to the British Government, and is grateful for its protection.

280. *Oorcha*.—The young Maharaja Humeer Sing is on the eve of attaining his majority. There is nothing to add to the former reports regarding him. He is studious and ready with his books, but sadly deficient in manner and bearing. In this respect, however, he will, it is hoped, improve as he grows older and sees more of the world.

The State is in a fair condition, and its administration has, on the whole, been well conducted by the Regent.

Its territory is much intermixed with that of Jhansie, and I am sorry to say there has been lately much unpleasant feeling on the part of its Government towards the authorities of that district, owing to a want of consideration evinced by them in certain measures and proceedings affecting its rights and interests.

281. *Punnah*.—The Maharajah Nirput Sing continues to administer his State with judgment and ability.

The sanction of Government has been solicited to the construction of a new Fort, which the Chief has for some time past desired to erect at Punnah; but final orders on the point have been deferred until the submission of the proposed plan, which is under preparation.

282. *Rewah*.—The affairs of this State continue to be conducted as heretofore; and I regret to say that the Chief shows no disposition to introduce into the administration any of the reforms or improvements which are so much called for.

283. The efforts that have been made to induce him to establish schools in his territory have led to no result, his excuse being that the people do not care for education, to which might probably be added that neither he nor his Durbar take any interest in the question.

284. The Police are inefficient, insufficiently and irregularly paid, and except in particular localities where they are maintained under special arrangements, subject to no proper supervision and control.

285. There were two cases of "Munsmaree" in this State during the year under report, in which 15 persons were killed. This atrocious practice appears to have been very prevalent in Rewah, and till recently it would seem that the Government made no effort to suppress it—it being virtually a recognised institution. It has now been forbidden, heavy penalties being threatened for its commission.

It may be necessary to explain that the crime consists of the deliberate murder or sacrifice of one or more members of his family by an oppressed or aggrieved party, in presence of his oppressor, where he finds himself unable to contend with him; the idea, doubtless, being that he thereby brings down a curse on, or that the responsibility for the crime rests with, the latter.

286. Seraies of a convenient and suitable plan are reported to be under construction by this State on the portion of the Great Deccan Road within its limits for the accommodation and security of travellers and traffic.

287. The Maharaja himself is intelligent and well-disposed, but he is wedded to the old Native views of management and government, and he is much under the influence of some of his principal Sirdars, who are altogether opposed to any reforms in this respect.

288. *Sumptur*.—There has been at times a strong tendency to trouble between the young Prince, Raja Bahadoor, and his mother, the late Regent, chiefly, probably, owing to the efforts of mischief-makers, who have endeavoured to aggravate the ill-feeling existing between them; but the affairs of the portion of the State under the former's direct management have, on the whole, been more successfully administered than was anticipated.

The Chief's state of mind remains unchanged.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

289. This, and the following Chapters of this Report, refer to the British Officers and Establishments within the limits of the Central India Agency, or the duties in connection therewith, or the supervision of Native State Institutions under their control exercised by the Agency Officers.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

290. *The Civil Courts.*—The Courts of the Political Officers adjudicate Civil claims of an ordinary nature, amongst the residents within the limits of their respective Agencies, where the cause of action arose therein, and the defendant is actually residing, or carrying on business, within such limits at the time of the commencement of the suit; such claims as are of any considerable amount being ordinarily referred to a Panchayet for settlement.

291. At Indore and Sehere there are also Sudder Ameens' Courts, which try suits up to Rs. 100, an appeal laying from their decision to the Courts of the Assistant Agent, Governor General, and Political Agent, respectively.

These Courts have been in existence for many years past, and sufficiently answer the purpose for which they are maintained; but they do not appear to possess any legal *status*, no competent formal sanction having ever, that I have been able to ascertain, been given to their establishment.

292. The Kamasdar of the British Pergunnah of Manpoor, and the Superintendent of Burwani, try suits up to Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, an appeal laying from their decision to the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent.

293. There are five Courts of Small Causes at the British Military Stations named in the margin, presided over by the Cantonment Magistrates, which are empowered to try Civil suits up to Rs. 500. Their decisions are not appealable. Of these, the Courts at Nowgong and Nagode had not commenced business at the close of the past year, the former having only just been established, and the Judge of the latter, the Political Assistant, having been absent from the Station till then.

Gwalior.
Mhow.
Neemuch.
Nowgong.
Nagode.

294. The Court of the Agent, Governor General, is the Appellate Court for appeals from the decision of the Courts of the Political Officers, and it is vested with the powers of the Sudder (or High) Court, contemplated in Section 46 of Act XI of 1865 in respect of the Cantonments Small Cause Courts.

295. Maharaja Sindhia has lately given his consent to the establishment of a Civil Court at Goona, under the Presidency of the Political

Assistant, with powers to take cognizance of the numerous claims preferred to that Officer against the Government Postal or other Establishments, the Bullock Train Department, &c., in that neighbourhood, an appeal laying therefrom, under certain circumstances, to the Political Agent of Gwalior.

296. The procedure followed and the scale of fees taken in all the above Courts are in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code and the Stamp Act respectively, though neither of the said Acts are in force in these territories.

Number of suits instituted.

297. The abstract given in the margin shows the number of suits instituted

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS.				SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1865-66.	
	Pending at close of 1864-65.	Filed during 1865-66.	Disposed of during 1865-66.	Undisposed at end of 1865-66.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
Political Officers ...	158	1,525	1,500	83	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Maunpoor Pergunnah ...	6	158	163	1	1,10,570	3 0 9
Burwani State ...	27	226	247	6		
Small Cause ...	60	2,914	2,781	193	41,136	2 10 3
Total ...	251	4,723	4,691	283	1,51,706	2 12 7

during the year, including those pending at its commencement, to have been 4,974, of which 4,691, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,51,706, were adjudicated.

The average value of each suit was Rs. 32-5-5, and the average cost of conduct Rs. 2-12-7, or nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most of the suits were for simple debt.

Two hundred and eighty three suits remained on the file undisposed of at the end of the year, being in the proportion of 6 per cent. of the whole number instituted.

298. The average duration of suits was $16\frac{2}{3}$ days in the Courts of the Political Officers (including Maunpoor and Burwani), and $3\frac{1}{8}$ days in the Small Cause Courts, or $8\frac{2}{3}$ days for all.

Duration of suits.

The chief causes of the long duration in many of the cases were, first, the slowness of Panchayets in coming to a decision; second, the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the Native States; and third, the unavoidable postponements and adjournments of the Courts, owing to the absence elsewhere, on duty, of the presiding Officers.

It is hoped, however, that there will be an improvement in all these respects by more careful and systematic arrangements.

299. Of 2,219 witnesses summoned in the Civil Courts, 1,593 were only detained for one day, 338 for two days, 245 between three and six days,

Detention of witnesses.

and 41 between eight and twenty-three days, the general average for each witness being $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, which may be deemed favorable, if the Returns are quite correct on the point.

300. There were nine appeals to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, against the decisions of the Lower Courts, all of which were, after due enquiry, dismissed, the decisions not being interfered with.

301. *Registration Offices.*—There are five Registrars, under Act XX of 1866, for the British Cantonments named above, subordinate to the Office of the Agent, Governor General, as Registrar General for this Department, within the limits of the Central India Agency.

But little business has been done in this Department as yet.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

302. *The Criminal Courts.*—All the Political Officers exercise the powers of Magistrates within the limits of their respective Agencies, as well as in such instances of crime, of an international or inter-jurisdictional character in the Native States, as come under their cognizance for adjudication; and, under the orders as per margin, all cases of a criminal nature occurring in the States within the limits of their Political supervision, in which British subjects are concerned as principals.

303. The Court of the Political Agent for Bundelcund takes special cognizance, under the orders noted in the margin, of all crimes involving a sentence of death, transportation, or imprisonment for life, occurring in the Non-treaty States of that Province, as do those of the Political Officers in Malwa, in respect of the same class of crimes, in the territories of the mediatised Chiefs therein.

304. In the case of the estates of many of the guaranteed petty Chiefs and Thakoors of the latter Province, especially those under the Bhopal Agency, the entire Criminal jurisdiction appears, for many years past, to have, in practice, lain wholly with the Political Officers, though some of the feudal Chiefs have of late begun to call in question the right of the latter to exercise such authority.

305. The Cantonment Magistrates of the five British Cantonments named in the preceding Section, exercise the powers of Magistrates within the limits of their respective Cantonments, two of these Officers (at Nowgong and Nagode) being Assistants in the Political Department.

The Courts of the Political Agents, within the limits of whose Political charge these Cantonments are situated, are the Courts of Session for the latter, and of appeal from the orders of the Cantonment Magistrates.

306. The Political Assistant at Nagode and the Tuhsildar of Sohawal exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrate, respectively, on the portion (about 100 miles) of the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway which falls within the territory of the Native States.

The Native Superintendent of Burwani, and the Deputy Magistrate of Khull on the Agra and Bombay Road exercise the powers of Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, and the Kamasdar of Manpoor of the 2nd class, respectively, appeals laying from their orders to the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent.

The Superintendents of Rutlam and Jignee exercise the powers of Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrate, respectively, in the States under their management.

307. In the case of crimes beyond their powers as Magistrates which are brought before the Courts of the Political Officers—excepting committals from the Cantonments, in respect of which they are vested with the powers of Sessions Judges—the proceedings are referred for confirmation by the Court of the Agent, Governor General, which exercises the functions of a Sudder or High Court over all the Lower Courts above referred to, saving in the case of capital sentences, which, if concurred in by it, are submitted for the final orders of the Government of India before they are carried into execution.

308. The law is administered according to the Indian Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes in all the Courts above referred to, excepting that of the Superintendent of Rutlam, which carries on its duties in accordance with the laws of that State. It should be noticed, however, that the Criminal Procedure Code is formally in force only within the limits of the five British Cantonments already named in this Chapter.

309. The Statement given in the margin shows the number and

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder	36	...	36
Culpable Homicide	3	1	4
Rape	2	...	2
Dacoity with murder	3	...	3
Dacoity	73	...	73
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	24	...	24
House-breaking	24	10	34
Theft of cattle and ordinary	317	243	560
Receiving stolen property	18	2	20
Miscellaneous	265	527	792
TOTAL ...	765	783	1,548

nature of the crimes that have been brought before the Courts of the Political Officers and the Cantonment Magistrates during the year under report, the total being 1,548.

This Return does not include the cases adjudicated in

the Courts of the Superintendents of Rutlam and Jignee.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 41 against 49 at the close of 1864-65.

310. The average duration of the cases disposed of was nearly 15½ days in the Courts of the Political Officers, and seven days in those of the Cantonment Magistrates; the aggregate average being about 10½ days.

The duration of some of the cases was, I regret to say, most excessive, such being chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the Native States. Every effort shall be made to correct this defect so far as may be possible.

311. No Register of the period of detention of witnesses was kept in two of the Courts. Out of 1,748 witnesses, of whose attendance a Register was kept, 1,072 were discharged after one day, and 509 after from two to eight days, 164 were detained from nine to thirty days, and 3 above thirty days; 7 remained undischarged at the close of the year. This portion of the Returns is very far from satisfactory. The detention in some cases was unavoidable, owing to the absence of the Officers of the Courts on other duties, and this was especially the case as regards the Political Officers in Bundelcund; but there is no such excuse to be made for some of the other Courts in this matter.

Strict injunctions shall be again issued on this subject, and it is hoped that the next Report will show a great improvement in respect of it.

312. Of the persons brought to trial during the year, 64.1 per cent. were convicted, and 35.9 were acquitted.

Of the prisoners committed, 12 died, and 9 escaped while under trial.

313. The punishment of whipping was imposed in 97 cases, and the opinion of the Officers is unanimously in favor of its usefulness in effecting the objects for which its infliction in the case of certain crimes is authorised.

314. There were only two appeals to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, against the orders of the Lower Courts, both of which were, after due enquiry, dismissed.

315. Tabular Abstract Returns of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice during the year, with similar Statements showing the duration of cases and the detention of witnesses under both heads, are appended to this Report.

This being the first occasion on which such Reports have been called for from the Courts under the Central India Agency, it is hoped that the omissions and any possible errors in them will be excused.

SECTION III.—Police.

316. The Police Force under the orders of the Office of the Agent, Governor General, consists of the Police maintained—

1st.—In the British Cantonments and Political Agencies.

2nd.—In the British Pergunnah of Maunpoor, as also the Bhoomia and Agra and Bombay Road Police, under the Office of the Deputy Bheel Agent.

3rd.—In the Native States under direct British management.

317. The following Statement gives the number and cost of the several classes of Police as above, and it will be seen therefrom that the establishments under this head in the British Cantonments and Agencies, &c., number 723 men of all grades (of whom 40 are mounted), at an annual cost of Rs. 68,044, of which Rs. 23,580 are defrayed by the British Government, and Rs. 44,464 by the Local and Municipal Funds respectively :—

DETAIL.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.			MEN OF ALL GRADES.			MEN OF ALL GRADES.		
	Mounted.	Foot.	Annual cost.	Mounted.	Foot.	Annual cost.	Mounted.	Foot.	Annual cost.
1. Police of British Cantonments	...	57	Rs. 8,184	...	247	Rs. 19,472	...	304	Rs. 27,656
2. Do. of Political Agencies	...	91	7,932	...	119	10,564	...	210	18,500
3. Do. of Maunpoor Pergunnah, and Bhoomia, and Agra and Bombay Road Police	11	54	7,464	29	115	14,424	40	169	21,988
Total British Police	11	202	23,580	29	481	44,464	40	683	68,044
Police of Native States. } Buwari	...	...	...	10	108	11,700	10	108	11,700
} Sohawal	...	...	...	3	44	4,385	3	44	4,385
} Jignee...	...	...	...	...	15	804	...	15	804
Total Native States Police	...	...	...	23	167	16,889	23	167	16,889
GRAND TOTAL	11	202	23,580	42	648	61,353	53	850	84,933

The Police of the Native States under management number 180 men of all grades at an aggregate annual cost of Rs. 16,889.

318. The Police maintained in the Political Agencies at the charge of Government, are kept up for the protection of the British Jails, Treasuries, and Offices. At Indore, a detail of Nujeebs, of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, is attached to the Establishment of the Assistant General Superintendent for the Central India Agency.

The Bhoomia Police is maintained for the security of the wild tracts in the Vindhya Range, in which the estates of this class are situated, and has proved a most useful establishment in effecting this object.

It was reduced 18 months ago by 4 Sowars and 15 Peadahs, an annual saving being thereby effected of Rs. 1,860.

The Agra and Bombay Road Police is maintained—in connection with the levy of the transit duties known as the “Maunpoor Dues,” from which its charges are provided—for the protection of the portion of the trunk road between Maunpoor and the Kandeish frontier, by which all the valuable opium traffic passes from Malwa to the Western Presidency.

The efficiency of this Force and of the arrangements for the security of this part of the high road, is best proved by the fact that a case of robbery on it is rarely heard of.

319. The general conduct of all the various classes of Police above referred to, including that maintained in the Native States under British management, has been most satisfactory, so far as it has come under the observation or to the knowledge of this Office.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

320. The Jail arrangements in the British Cantonments and Political Agencies of Central India are far from satisfactory, the Jail buildings being nowhere adequate or suitable for the purpose for which they are used.

321. The only existing Jails may be said to be those at Indore, Sehore, and Goona. At Morar, a small Serai is used as a place of confinement for prisoners under sentence for terms of less than six months. At Augur, a building situated within the city, made available by the local Gwalior authorities, has, for the last five years, been in use for the purpose, there being no place of any sort in the Cantonment that would answer therefor. At Nowgong, there is nothing in the shape of a Jail attached to the Agency; and there—as is customary elsewhere under similar circumstances—prisoners under trial are placed under the charge of the Vakeels of the Native States for security. At Sirdarpoor, the building intended as a place of confinement for the Malwa Bheel Corps is also used as an Agency prison, and answers the purpose sufficiently under ordinary circumstances.

At Maunpoor and in the British Cantonments there are merely Huwalats or Lock-ups.

322. New Jails have been sanctioned for Indore, Augur, Gwalior, and Nowgong, but the funds available for the construction of the two former are so limited, that it is impossible to say when they are likely to be completed. Provision in part has been made for the Indore Jail in the current year's Budget, and the collection of materials is now in progress, preparatory to its early commencement.

The construction of the Jails at Gwalior and Nowgong lays with the Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces.

323. The Jail at Sehere is very defective in accommodation, having but one ward, and the Political Agent has for some time urged its extension, if an entirely new Jail cannot be supplied, which he at first strongly advocated; but this Agency is so far better provided for in this respect than any of the others, that, inadequate as the existing Jail undoubtedly is, it is impossible to do anything for its improvement until the far more pressing wants elsewhere have been met to some extent at least.

324. The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Jails and Lock-ups under this Agency, including those of the Burwani State:—

DETAIL OF JAILS.		NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					REMARKS.
		REMAINING AT END OF 1864-65.	ADMITTED DURING 1865-66.	TOTAL.	DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINING AT END OF 1865-66.	RATIONS & CLOTHING OF PRISONERS & CON-TINGENT CHARGES.	JAIL GUARDS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER.	
					Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or exe-cuted.						
1	Agency Jails...	267	554	821	556	...	13	252	Rs. 13,699	Rs. 6,198	Rs. 19,797	Rs. A.P. 60 5 8	Of the total amount of Jail charges, Rs. 16,910 has been de-frayed by the British Govern-ment, and Rs. 5,361 by the Na-tive States and Local Funds.
2	Cantonment Lock-ups ...	19	888	907	868	...	...	19	398	6	404		
3	Native State } (Burwani) }	39	84	123	85	...	1	37	2,070	...	2,070	46 0 0	
	TOTAL ...	325	1,526	1,861	1,529	...	14	308	16,167	6,104	22,271	58 10 0	

Note.—A more detailed Statement will be found in the Appendix.

The average cost of each prisoner, as shown above, is very high; but this is almost entirely owing to the excessive prices of food pre-vailing during the past year.

325. There is at present no means of enforcing an in-door labour system in any of the Jails, and the prisoners are employed out of door on such local or Government works as their services can be used on with advantage.

326. The rules laid down for guidance by the Jail Commission are followed, so far as is practicable, in all the Jails, and every possible attention is paid to their cleanliness and sanitary condition.

327. The general health of the prisoners was favourable, but eleven deaths altogether having occurred during the year, of which seven took place in the Sehere Jail.

328. The general conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory, espe-cially when considered with reference to the opportunities offered by the insecurity of some of the buildings used as Jails.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

329. The only revenue realised under the Central India Agency for the Government of India, is that derived from the Maunpoor Pergunnah, and the Abkary, Telegraph, Postal, and Stamp collections, and the Small Cause Court and other Judicial receipts of the British Cantonments and Agencies.

Considerable sums on account of tributes and contributions are also payable by the Native States under special engagements, of which some of the former are assigned to the British Government, and others are merely paid through it to the Chiefs entitled to receive the same.

330. The following Abstract Returns show the actual receipts on the former account during the past year, and the annual payments under the latter heads :—

Abstract Return of British Revenue realised under the Central India Agency during 1865-66.

LAND REVENUE, ABKARY, &c.			SALE OF STAMPS.			SMALL CAUSE COURT AND OTHER JUDICIAL FEES AND RECEIPTS.			ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.						MISCEL- LANEOUS.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.		
									Electric Telegraph.		Postal.		Total.										
Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.			
52,227	5	0	33,546	9	0	2,426	4	3	24,792	2	3	1,10,097	15	0	1,34,890	1	3	*6,370	0	0	2,29,460	3	6
																						* Includes balance of a fine levied from the Chief of Jhaboora.	

Abstract Return of Annual payments made by the Native States of the Central India Agency to, or through, the British Government.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONTINGENTS MAINTAINED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			TRIBUTES ASSIGNED TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT BY NATIVE STATES.			TRIBUTES PAID THROUGH BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO NATIVE STATES.			FIXED PAY- MENTS TO BRITISH GOV- ERNMENT ON LANDS HELD BY NATIVE STATES IN ISTUMBAR.			GRAND TOTAL.			REMARKS.
Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	* These payments are made by certain States in Bundelcund, and are remitted to the North Western Prov- inces.
4,36,836	1	6	1,45,590	6	11	1,97,696	1	1	*27,194	5	6	8,07,316	15	0	

The latter Return does not include Maharaja Holkar's contribution to the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps, which is in course of capitalization.

"NOTE.—The British Pass Duty, levied on opium in transit from Malwa to Bombay, which amounted, during the past year, to Rs. 2,05,15,800, is not shown in this Chapter as Revenue, as it is paid by Hoondees on Bombay, and it is realised and credited there."

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

331. The Educational Institutions under the administration or general supervision of British Officers within the limits of the Central India Agency, are shown in the following Tabular Statement, which also gives their expenditure and income, and the sources from which the latter is derived :—

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	DAILY AVERAGE NO. OF PUPILS ATTENDING.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1865-66.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1865-66.						REMARKS.
	English Class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindee and Malabaratta.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other charges.	Total.	Grant-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess, and grant from Local or Native State Fund.	Subscriptions and Contributions.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.		
1 Sehore School	109	134	210	453	9,701	595	10,296	Rs. 1,191	2,727	6,925	536	Rs. 11,379	Opened in July 1865.	
2 Ditto Girls' School ...	...	85	50	135	427	189	616	Rs. 164	227	576	...	Rs. 967		
3 Indore Residency School	32	37	22	91	861	178	1,039	Rs. ...	820	120	159	Rs. 1,099	Maintained for men and children, C. I. Horse.	
4 Central India Horse School	8	35	13	51	500	28	528	Rs. 420	...	108	...	Rs. 528		
5 Malwa Bheel Corps School	...	...	47	47	300	...	300	Rs. 300	...	...	...	Rs. 300	Maintained for men and children, Malwa Bheel Corps. An English class is in course of formation.	
6 Morar Cantonment, Eurasian	40	...	...	40	555	20	575	Rs. ...	...	553	...	Rs. 553		
<i>District Schools.</i>														
7 Maunpoor (3 Schools, 2 for boys, 1 for girls)	...	...	51	54	206	22	228	Rs. 180	70	...	...	Rs. 250	English class is in course of formation.	
8 Burwani, 11 Schools	8	13	266	287	1,662	252	1,914	Rs. ...	1,914	...	...	Rs. 1,914		
9 Jiznee	...	...	40	40	64	30	94	Rs. ...	94	...	...	Rs. 94		
10 Sahawul, 5 Schools ...	...	...	104	104	...	...	577	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. 865		
TOTAL ...	192	304	806	1,302	14,276	1,314	16,167	Rs. 2,255	5,852	8,282	695	Rs. 17,949		

332. The principal Institution amongst those in the foregoing Statement is the Sehore Boys' School, which is supported by the contributions of the Chiefs and other persons connected with the Bhopal Agency, aided by grants from the British Government and the Bhopal Contingent Fund, and affords the means of an excellent education to the people generally of the neighbouring Districts, which is very fairly taken advantage of by them.

This School has lately been inspected and reported on by an Officer of the Educational Department of the Central Provinces, who has suggested certain improvements that, if carried out, will greatly add to the efficiency of the Institution.

A full Report on these points, and the School generally, having been lately made to Government, it is unnecessary for me to add more thereon here.

333. The Girls' School at Sehore was established in July last year by the Political Agent, and its prospects so far are most encouraging, the number of pupils being already 135.

A Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 per mensem has been made to this School.

334. The Indore Residency School is supported by a grant from the Local Funds, and the fees paid by the pupils, aided by a small private subscription, and, under the able supervision of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the Chaplain at the Residency, who has kindly taken it under his direct and personal management, it promises to become a really useful and creditable, as well as a popular, institution, which, indeed, it already is.

The fees paid by the scholars in the different classes are collected and appropriated by the teachers, in addition to their salaries, which, owing to the limited means of the school, are necessarily of small amount; and this system appears to work well, as it stimulates the teachers to greater exertions than they could probably otherwise be induced to make.

The present staff of teachers (three in number) is insufficient for the large number of pupils that now attend the school, and it is proposed to solicit the aid of Government towards providing the means for the institutions being rendered more efficient in this respect.

The standard of the school as yet is quite elementary, but the progress made by the pupils is highly satisfactory, and, with some further assistance of the nature above referred to, it could be gradually raised.

335. The schools maintained in the Central India Horse and Malwa Bheel Corps are well-managed and useful institutions, and are much valued by the Officers.

That in the latter Corps is especially interesting. It is well attended by the men and children of the Regiment, most of the Non-Commissioned grades and staff of which have been educated in it.

336. The Morar Cantonment School was established by the Chaplain for the instruction of the Eurasians attached to the Native Corps and establishments at the Station. It is supported entirely by private subscriptions, but a grant of Rs. 855 has lately been sanctioned by Government to aid towards building a school-room for the accommodation of the pupils.

337. The Maunpoor-Pergunnah Schools are supported by Government, and the school cess of one per cent. on the land revenue.

Two of them (one a girls' school) have only lately been established as an experiment. The daily average attendance at the girls' school is 13 at present, and it is hoped the number will increase.

338. Seven schools have been established in the Burwani State during the last year, and they give promise of succeeding, though the attendance is as yet not very large. There were previously four schools in this State, so that the number is now eleven.

The Deputy Bheel Agent proposes to open a girls' school at Burwani for twelve months as an experiment, and this has been sanctioned.

The erection of a suitable building for the principal State School in that town is under consideration.

In this State, as elsewhere, under similar circumstances, it is a subject of complaint on the part of the Educational Department that, as a rule, the pupils are removed from the schools by their parents as soon as they are able to assist them in their agricultural or other business, when, generally, they are just beginning to give promise of benefitting by the means of education afforded them.

In poor communities like those of Burwani and Maunpoor, this must of course be looked for; but the establishment of a few scholarships, and the judicious distribution of rewards and prizes among the pupils will, it is hoped, have the effect of inducing some parents to allow their children to remain longer at the schools than they are disposed to do at present.

339. A school has been opened at Jignee during the past year, which is reported on in encouraging terms by the Superintendent, the average daily attendance being already 40 pupils. A suitable building has been provided for use as a school-room.

340. There are five schools in the Sohawal State, attended by 104 boys; but the Political Assistant makes the same complaint regarding the withdrawal of the pupils by their parents as that adverted to above in para. 338.

341. The total average number of pupils daily attending the institutions, treated of in the foregoing paras. of this Chapter, amounted to 1,301; the income raised for their support and the expenditure aggregating Rs. 17,949 and Rs. 16,167, respectively.

342. In addition to the above, there is a Zoroastrian School maintained at Mhow by the Parsees of that Cantonment, which is, however, open to pupils of any class who are sent to it for instruction.

The daily average attendance during the past year was 71 pupils—consisting of 35 Parsees, 8 Christians, and 28 Natives of other classes, of whom 57 were instructed in English, and 14 in Hindi or Mahrathi.

The income of the institution is derived from the fees levied from the pupils, aided by private subscriptions, and such further assistance from the General Fund as is required to make up the amount of the charges.

The income realised from the above source during the past year was Rs. 812, and the expenditure Rs. 1,921, the deficiency being provided for from the General Fund.

A fine building was erected two years ago as a school-house in the centre of the Mhow Cantonment, at a cost of between Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 13,000 borrowed for the purpose, of which it appears that the large sum of Rs. 11,000 is still undischarged, the commercial crisis in Bombay having deprived the institution of the support promised to, or expected by, its promoters at the time of its establishment.

In a Report recently forwarded to me, the managers solicited aid from Government, or the Local Funds, to relieve them of their difficulties, and the case of the school shall be taken under consideration.

343. In connection with the subject of education, I may here refer to the Station Library and Institute established at the Indore Residency for the European soldiers of the Detachment on duty there, and the free Library established at Sehore by the Political Agent.

344. The former is supported by the private subscriptions of the residents, and small fees paid by the soldiers themselves, by whom it is much frequented. It is well supplied with books and periodicals of all sorts, and with some means of in-door amusement for the men, and is to them a useful and valued institution.

In connection with it, popular readings and lectures are delivered weekly during the three months of the rainy season, which are always well attended by the residents and the soldiers, and are much appreciated.

The Library itself and the arrangements for the lectures are under the management of the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, whose kind exertions and efforts in this and other matters at the Residency merit my warm thanks and acknowledgments.

345. The free Library at Sehore is favourably spoken of by the Political Agent, and promises to be a very useful institution at that place, in connection with the Sehore School, of which it may be regarded as forming a Department.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

346. The Department of Public Works proper within the Native

Gwalior Division, including—

1.—Morar.

2.—Gwalior Fort.

3.—Seepree.

Agra and Bombay Road Division,
extending from the Chumbul to Beow-
rah, about 220 miles.

Nowgong Division.

Bundelcund Roads Division.

States of Central India comprises eight Executive Charges, of which those detailed in the margin are administered by the Government North-Western Provinces, and hence their operations find no place in this Report.

347. The Divisions coming more immediately under the control of this Office are the Mhow Division, Malwa Division, Agra and Bombay Road, 1st Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, 2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, which are worked by a staff of 4 Executive Engineers, 2 Assistant Engineers, 12 members of the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

348. The Budget allotment sanctioned for expenditure in the year under review was originally Rs. 7,62,500, but was subsequently reduced to Rs. 7,52,500 ; the main heads of service being :—

	Rs.
Military	2,95,000
Civil	3,33,456
Establishment	1,15,321
Tools and Plant...	8,723

SECTION I.—*Military Buildings.*

349. In the large Military Station of Mhow, much is required to

Accommodation for troops. complete the barrack accommodation, not only in constructing the remain-

ing buildings required by each arm, but, also, in re-modelling what has already been done, and which, although good and substantial of its kind, yet falls far short of the scale now recognised as the necessary standard for European troops.

350. During the past year, a hospital for the European Infantry

European Infantry Hospital.

will ultimately be converted into a barrack, on the construction of a hospital of a more approved design.

Married men's quarters, Royal
Artillery.

Good progress has been made in building quarters for the married men of the Royal Artillery Division. Accommodation for 30 families is in a very forward state, and a building to contain 10 more has been commenced.

Blocks of out-offices (latrines and cook-rooms) have been added to the Sergeants' quarters, Class C, in the Cavalry and Infantry Lines.

Out-offices to Sergeants' quarters.

351. Much attention has been given to perfecting such of the permanent accommodation as was susceptible of improvement; and many works conducive to the comfort of the occupants have been added in and around the barracks. The most important of these are—

- 1.—The construction of stair-cases opening to the rear, and affording direct access from the upper-story to the subsidiary buildings.
- 2.—The construction of stone-steps to the high plinths of the barracks and Sergeants' quarters. The want of these had been long felt, and several severe accidents had occurred from the absence of means of easy ascent and descent.
- 3.—Levelling the ground round the Cavalry barracks, which was so broken as to be untidy and unsightly, and very objectionable on sanitary grounds.
- 4.—The construction of private ablution rooms, and improvements in the lavatory arrangements generally—useful works which speak for themselves.

The want of good roads in Mhow had made the straggling alignment of the Cantonment much felt. Attention has been paid to this very important matter. Several roads, which were formerly merely demarcated, have been drained, bridged, and metalled; and great improvements made in existing ones. Nor has the drainage of the Cantonment been neglected; a good deal has been done by the Public Works Department, aided by a Company of Bombay Sappers and Miners; but very much yet remains before the drainage of Mhow can be called complete.

352. At the minor Military Stations noted in the margin, nothing Indore, Mehidpoor, Augur, Sehore. calling for notice has been done.

353. The cost of original works executed during the past year

* Chiefly timber, iron-girders, bricks and lime. aggregates Rs. 1,42,860, and a further outlay of Rs. 1,50,779 has been incurred in preparing materials* for future buildings.

354. Some delay has occurred in laying down the sites of the barracks yet required. Hitherto, they have been selected piece-meal, and the injudicious location of one or two buildings has destroyed ground, which, if carefully husbanded, would have afforded several sites; and it is now desirable, in order to avoid future complications, that the position which each building is to occupy shall be clearly laid down. No progress could be made in this scheme, pending the decision of Government as to the occupation of the lower-stories of the barracks as dormitories. This has now been negatived, and a plan, showing the site of every building yet required to complete the accommodation for each arm, is in progress.

355. The future site of the Arsenal at Mhow, and its construction in connexion with a new place of arms of a strength suitable to the importance which attaches to such a work in the heart of the Independent Native States of Central India, and in close proximity to the capital of the House of Holkar, has engaged much attention and thought. The square-bastioned redoubt in the centre of the Cantonments, which stood in such good stead to the British Government in its need in 1857, is now no longer equal to its requirements. The vast increase to the European garrisons of Central India, more especially in the Artillery Arm, demands a corresponding increase to the War "Material," which must be housed and sheltered; and the improvements in the armament of the troops—which, it cannot be ignored, have not passed unnoticed or uncopied by the surrounding Independent States,—call for increased efficiency, and demonstrate with unanswerable arguments, that what was in 1857 a place of strength, is in 1866 a place of weakness. It is acknowledged by all who have studied the subject that a new Fort is necessary, but its site is yet undetermined.

A total change of position has been advocated, whilst the retention of the present site, but abolition of the present structure, has also been urged. It would be out of place, in this Report, to note the arguments for or against each scheme; and it is sufficient to record that this very important subject is under discussion, and that the recent visit of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army renders the present a most suitable time to settle the matter, as His Excellency can examine the theoretical merits of the question with a personal knowledge of the locality.

SECTION II.—*Civil Works—Buildings.*

356. Whilst the absorbing demand for Military Works and Communications remains unabated, the allotment for Civil Buildings must, necessarily, be small. In 1865-66, the expenditure under this head was trivial. A Telegraph Office at Rutlam has been put in hand, and is now nearly ready for occupation. The Superintending Engineer's house has been completed; and a commencement made, late in the year, in preparing material for the new Jail at Indore.

Prison labour was employed on this as far as possible, and only such expenditure allowed as was necessary to obtain fuel and the usual plant. At Mhow and Indore, the cemeteries have been enlarged, and the graves of the men of the Royal Artillery, who fell victims to cholera in April 1865, on their march from Mhow, have been enclosed.

SECTION III.—*Civil Works—Communications.*

357. The Agra and Bombay Road occupies the chief position under this head. A length of 226 miles lies within the control of this Agency, commencing at Beowrah, 262 miles south of Agra, and extending to Boregurh on the boundary of Candeish. Owing to the postal line

diverging at Indore to meet the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the southern half of this road loses much of its interest to the general public, although it is of great commercial utility as the export highway of the opium and cotton of Malwa.

Owing to much of the country through which it passes being black soil, this road cuts up very rapidly in the rains ; and, regarding it as the great link between Bombay and the North-West Provinces, its present condition cannot be called satisfactory. The great desideratum is metal ; hitherto only moorum, a cheap substitute, has been employed ; it quickly decays, and the road reverts to a mass of black mud.

Metalling Agra and Bombay Road. Expenditure, Rs. 19,271.	With a view of determining the best method of obtaining a smooth hard surface for wheeled traffic, two experiments have been lately tried ; one,—the laying down of massive stones to form tracks for the wheels ; and the other, the laying down of broken stone metal over a substratum or foundation of moorum.
---	--

The stone track was not successful, owing chiefly to imperfect bedding of the stones, and to their being laid rough, which was found to nullify the advantage sought to be obtained by the tracks.

Neither can the second experiment be called a complete success, although the result was such as to warrant the expectation that this style of construction will perfectly achieve the object in view. In this case, the element of failure lay not in the material, but in the want of experience on the part of those supervising the work, and the question of metalling a black soil road may be considered as settled ; and that broken stone metal, laid over a good moorum foundation, will form a substantial and lasting roadway.

Bridging Agra and Bombay Road. Expenditure, Rs. 60,246.	Some progress has been made in bridging the Punwarree and Ubbapoor bridges ; the former, 3 spans of 30 feet ; the latter, 3 spans of 20 feet, have been completed ; and
--	---

a useful bridge (3 arches of 20) over the Surreedy Nullah is well advanced, and will be open for traffic by the rains. The Pursolia, Peessina, an Oodenkheree bridges have been put in hand ; but their progress was small at the close of the year. Below the Ghâts, the Goojree bridge, a noble structure of 14 arches, 40 feet span, has been built to the spring of the arch, but it is probable that funds will not admit of its completion for some time to come.

Additions have been made to the minor cross drainage works, where the monsoon of 1864 proved the road to be defective in this point.

358. When the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into Nimar drew the quick traffic and Postal line <i>viâ</i> Simrole and Burwai, the necessity of providing a good road for it forced itself into attention.	Indore and Bulwarra Road.
--	---------------------------

Twenty-four miles of this line (from Indore to Bulwarra) lies within the confines of the Central India Agency, including the Ghâts, which are the great stumbling-blocks to traffic.

In point of utility, importance, and magnitude of operations, this road is second to none in Central India, and demands more than a passing notice. From Indore to Simrole, the head of the first step in the descent, the road passes over a comparatively level country; it is coated with moorum, and is, at present, equal to all its requirements, but the ultimate necessity of some harder metalling substance is becoming

Simrole Ghât Works.
Expenditure, Rs. 39,201.

daily more apparent. From Simrole, the road descends by three steps, from the high plains of Malwa into

the valley of the Nerbudda, 1,200 feet below. These steps are called the Simrole, Bhai, and Bhore Ghâts, and are joined by a length of level road running through forest and jungle land. The new road is laid out with a gradient of 1 in 20, and is admirably constructed. Now, crossing a ravine by a handsome stone bridge, or passing through a ridge of hard rock, by a cutting of many feet, the road winds down the hill, and excites admiration by the magnitude of the work, its evident commercial utility, and picturesque scenery.

The Simrole and Bhore Ghâts are completed, and will be opened for traffic as soon as the rains shall have assisted the consolidation of the metal.

On the Bhai Ghât, a good commencement has been made, and

Chooral Bridge.
Expenditure, Rs. 22,199.

the work is proceeding vigorously. Between the Bhai and Bhore Ghâts runs the Chooral, a river offering

little or no obstacle in the dry season, but in the rains a foaming torrent, rushing over its rocky bed with all the impetuosity of a mountain stream. A handsome stone-bridge, consisting of 5 arches of 43 feet span, is now in course of construction, and the piers and abutments are up to springing. Arching will be commenced after the rains.

359. Another very important line of communication is the Mhow and Neemuch Road, about 171 miles.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.
Expenditure, Rs. 53,904.

The country through which the road runs is level, and there is no drainage

line of any magnitude; but the first length of 50 miles passes through a country singularly deficient in metalling stuffs, and, on this account, will be expensive. Owing to the available funds being but small, when compared to the pressing demands, it has been determined to open this as a fair-weather road, constructing only the minor drainage works and smaller bridges.

Estimates have been submitted for this, and the work in the upper part of the road vigorously pushed forward; at the same time, estimates for the road, as a complete first-class line, have been submitted, and all work put under construction tends to this end.

Within this line, is the Nagda Bridge, a work originally designed for the benefit of the Dhar State, and now in course of erection at the cost of that Durbar, but incorporated in the M. and N. Road. It spans the Chumble, a tributary of the Chumbul, with five arches of 45 feet. Piers and abutments are nearly complete, and arching will commence after the rains. The expenditure which the Dhar State has incurred on account of this work is Rs. 29,675.

The Dhar State has also, at its own expense, completed a very useful feeder, connecting Dhar with the Agra and Bombay Road. It is 30 miles in length, including a descent of the Ghâts, and has been constructed under the supervision of a British Officer. In the past year, the Durbar outlay was Rs. 19,148.

360. Another District Road, connecting Jowrah and Mehidpoor, has been laid out under the superintendence of Colonel Daly, c. B., Political Agent, Western Malwah, with the agency of the Officers of the Central India Horse. This road, which is now being surveyed, will be constructed at the cost of the States through which it runs.

SECTION IV.—*Public Works executed from Local Funds.*

361. The Local Funds under the control of the Central India Agency may be classed under two main heads—

I.—Cantonment Local Funds.

II.—Agency Local Funds.

362. Under the first of these heads come the funds raised for local purposes in the Contonments of—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Mhow. | 3. Neemuch. |
| 2. Gwalior. | 4. Nowgong. |

363. Under Head II come the Local Funds of the Political Agencies, as follows :—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. Indore Agency. | 7. Western Malwa Agency. |
| 6. Sehore „ | 8. Bheel „ |

9. Deputy Bheel Agency.

A. Maunpoor Pergunnah.

(Road and Municipal.)

B. Maunpoor Road Dues.

(10 per cent. Fund, Nerbudda Bridge Funds, and Allotment for Special Repairs.)

10. Political Assistant, Goona.

364. The following is a brief account of the expenditure from Local Funds, at the several stations as above, on Public Works, during the year under report.

I.—CANTONMENT LOCAL FUNDS.

1.—*Mhow Cantonment.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Constructing an iron-bridge on road leading to Roman Catholic Chapel	Rs. 3,900	0	0	
Ditto latrines for the followers of the 6th Dragoons	„ 697	0	0	
Erecting a Band-stand in the Government Gardens	„ 482	12	0	
Constructing Police Chowkies and other minor works	„ 271	13	6	
				<u>5,351 9 6</u>

REPAIRS.

Repairing Kotwallee, Police Chowkies, &c.	Rs. 66	2	5	
				<u>66 2 5</u>
Total Rs. ...				<u>5,417 11 11</u>

2.—*Gwalior (Morar) Cantonment.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Constructing Police Chowkies ...	Rs. 1,000	0	0	
Ditto Lock Hospital ...	„ 1,000	0	0	
Ditto boats for the use of the European soldiers	„ 400	0	0	
				<u>2,400 0 0</u>

REPAIRS.

Repairing Cantonment Roads ...	Rs. 4,000	0	0	
Ditto ditto Bridges ...	„ 50	0	0	
				<u>4,050 0 0</u>
Total Rs. ...				<u>6,450 0 0</u>

3.—*Neemuch Cantonment.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Constructing Police Chowkey and Fire-engine Shed	Rs. 355	0	0	
Ditto 4 Culverts and 2 stone drains ..	„ 320	0	0	
Ditto 2 Urinaries	„ 81	2	0	
Ditto road in Bazaar and to Government Garden	„ 420	0	0	
Ditto 6 Benches for Band-stand	„ 135	11	9	
				<u>1,311 13 9</u>

REPAIRS.

Repairing road from Bazaar to city of Neemuch	Rs. 250	0	0	
Ditto roads, wells, drains, &c. ...	„ 708	5	4	
				<u>958 5 4</u>
Total Rs. ...				<u>2,270 3 1</u>

4.—*Nourgong Cantonment.*

Here, during 1865-66, only one work was executed from the Local Funds, as follows:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Making a Cricket-ground with shed for the European soldiers	...	Rs.	200	0	0
--	-----	-----	-----	---	---

365.

II.—AGENCY LOCAL FUNDS.

5.—*Indore Residency Bazaar.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Clearing and enlarging the bed of the river, and planting the banks with shrubs, &c.	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,225	12	0
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------	----	---

This work has had the effect of converting a dirty and unsightly nullah into a fine sheet of ornamental water. The river is dammed up by three successive bunds at the close of each monsoon, and a constant and abundant supply of water is thus ensured during the whole of the cold and hot seasons. Bathing places are constructed for the use of the men of the European Detail, of which they extensively avail themselves.

REPAIRS.

Repairing the Kotwallee, Musafir- khana Road, culverts, &c., &c.	...	...	...	Rs. 540	14	0
---	-----	-----	-----	---------	----	---

Total Rs.	...	1,766	10	0
-----------	-----	-------	----	---

6.—*Sehore Agency.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Building a bridge on Cantonment Road,	Rs. 1,333	7	0
---------------------------------------	-----------	---	---

Ditto a house for Native Doctor.	„	445	0	0
----------------------------------	---	-----	---	---

Sinking two wells in Bazaar	...	„	225	0	0
-----------------------------	-----	---	-----	---	---

Widening and deepening nullahs round	...	„	466	15	0
--------------------------------------	-----	---	-----	----	---

Bazaar	...	„	91	14	0
--------	-----	---	----	----	---

2,562	4	0
-------	---	---

REPAIRS.

Repairing public buildings, roads, &c. Rs.	...	...	815	15	0
--	-----	-----	-----	----	---

Total Rs.	...	3,378	3	0
-----------	-----	-------	---	---

7.—*Western Malwa Agency.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Minor Works, Buildings, &c.	...	...	Rs. 314	7	0
-----------------------------	-----	-----	---------	---	---

REPAIRS.

Repairing roads, culverts, &c.	...	Rs. 453	9	1	
Public buildings (repairs)	...	„ 69	4	7	
					<u>522 13 8</u>
Total Rs.	...				<u>837 4 8</u>

8.—*Bheel Agency.*

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Constructing gates to the Sudder Bazaar and Hospital Bearers' rooms	...	...	Rs. 200	0	0
---	-----	-----	---------	---	---

REPAIRS.

Repairing School, Kotwallee, Malwa Bheel Corps Office, roads, planting trees in Cantonment, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...	143 1 2
Total Rs.	...				<u>343 1 2</u>

9.—*Deputy Bheel Agency.*

A.—Maunpoor Pergunnah.

(Road and Municipal Funds.)

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Constructing a new road from Maunpoor to Dhoolgoonda Ghât	...	Rs. 1,471	6	2	
Sinking a well at Khondee	...	„ 250	0	0	
Constructing small bridge at Maunpoor	„	121	3	9	
					<u>1,842 9 11</u>

REPAIRS.

Repairing cattle-pounds and school-room	...	...	...	...	Rs. 32 8 11
					<u>32 8 11</u>
Total Rs.	..				<u>1,875 2 10</u>

B.—Maunpoor Road Dues.

(Ten per cent. Fund, Nerbudda Bridge Fund,
and Allotment for Special Repairs.)

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Building new Dhurmsala at Tekree	Rs.	608	3	9
Ditto ditto at Goe River	„	400	0	0
Sinking a well in the Ooudwal Bungalow compound	„	250	0	0
Constructing a well round the compound of North Khull Encampment	„	206	15	6
Building and removing trestle bridge	„	1,338	14	11
Ditto two new boats	„	901	9	9
Supplying mile-stones to 65 miles of road from south of Indore to Bhoreghur	„	389	4	9
Renewals to moorum coating of Agra and Bombay Road	„	5,571	0	0
			9,666	0 8

REPAIRS.

Repairing Deputy Bheel Agent's house at Maunpoor	Rs.	1,523	5	3
Ditto Chowkies, lines, wells, &c.	„	883	7	1
Ditto roads	„	420	1	6
Ditto boats, houses, and bridge-approaches at Khull, and Cattle-pounds	„	939	3	8
			3,766	1 6
Grand Total Rs. ...			13,432	2 2

10.—Political Assistant, Goona.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Building a bridge, huts for the guards on the Bombay and Agra Road, and making a gate to the Serai at Bhadowra	Rs.	247	0	0
---	-----	-----	---	---

REPAIRS.

Clearing Regimental lines and parade ground, repairing Serai, wells, roads, burial ground, &c., &c., &c.	Rs.	986	3	8
Total Rs. ...			1,233	3 8

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICE.

366. The Postal Lines traversing the territory within the limits of the Central India Agency are those given in the following Statement, on all of which the mail is carried by foot runners, excepting the Agra and Bombay and the Great Deccan Roads, on which alone, as yet, the mail carts ply :—

FROM		TO	REMARKS.
1	Agra (Agra and Bombay Road).	G. I. P. Railway in Nimar	<i>Via</i> Gwalior and Indore and with branch to Mhow.
2	Indore	Neemuch	<i>Via</i> Burnugur, Rutlam, Jowra, and Mundissore.
3	Do.	Mahidpoor	<i>Via</i> Oojein.
4	Do.	Baroda	<i>Via</i> Dhar and Sirdarpoor.
5	Do.	Saugor	<i>Via</i> Sehore, Bhopal, and Bhilsa.
6	Shajehanpoor (On Agra and Bombay Road).	Rutlam	<i>Via</i> Augur, Mahidpoor, and Kachrode.
7	Do.	Jharla Patun.	
8	Sehore	Beowra.	
9	Do.	Seronjee.	
10	Bhopal	Hoshungabad.	
11	Goona	Bhilsa	<i>Via</i> Seronjee.
12	Seepree	Kotah	<i>Via</i> Kishore Sagur.
13	Do.	Jhansie.	
14	Gwalior	Banda	<i>Via</i> Jhansie and Nowgong.
15	Saugor	Humeerpoor	<i>Via</i> Chutterpoor, Nowgong, and Chirkary.
16	Nowgong	Nagode	<i>Via</i> Punnah.
17	Banda	Myhere	<i>Via</i> Nagode.
18	Jubbulpoor (Great Deccan Road).	Mirzapoor	<i>Via</i> Rewah.

367. A list of the Post Offices established at the several British Post Offices. Stations and Native towns respectively, is given in the following Statement :—

BRITISH STATIONS.		NATIVE TOWNS.		
1	Indore Residency.	1	Oojein.	Nulkhera.
	Mhow Cantonment.		Shajehanpoor.	Ashta.
	Augur "		Dhar.	Bhopal.
	Mahidpoor "		Kachrode.	15 Biowra.
5	Sirdarpoor "	5	Burnugur.	Bhilsa.
	Neemuch "		Rutlam.	Seronjee.
	Sehore Agency.		Jowra.	Gwalior Lushkur.
	Goona "		Mundissoor.	Duttia.
	Seepree Cantonment.		Jawud.	20 Chutterpoor.
10	Morar "	10	Dewass.	Jokahi.
	Nowgong "		Muksi.	22 Rewah.
12	Nagode "			

The total number is 34, of which 12 are in British Stations and 22 in Native towns.

The Post Office at Nulkhera is the only one that has been newly established during the past year.

368. The mail is accompanied by mounted or foot Police in such districts as are deemed unsafe; and the Native States generally evince every desire to provide for its due protection so far as is in their power.

During the past year, however, there were eleven cases of attacks on it, of which eight occurred in the Gwalior territory.

369. The service in this Department has been performed efficiently and satisfactorily during the past year, so far as it has come under the notice of this Office.

370. There are staging bungalows for the accommodation of

NAME OF ROAD.	No.	REMARKS.
Agra and Bombay Road ...	24	} Five of these are kept up by Native States.
Great Deccan " ...	4	
Bundelcund Roads " ...	2	
Gwalior " ...	3	
Malwa " ...	11	
Total ...	44	

travellers on the roads as per margin, but several more are urgently required, *viz.*, on the new lines of road under construction in Bundelcund and between Indore and Neemuch; as also on the new Goona and Beowra Section of the Agra and Bombay Road, and at some other places, such as the head of the Simrole Ghât, where the Indore and Mhow Roads leading to the Railway join.

There are no funds, however, available at present for the construction of any of these much-needed buildings.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

371. The principal line is that from Agra to the Bombay Presidency, which is laid along the Trunk Road, *viâ* Gwalior, Indore, and Sindwa, to Malligaum.

The new line from Indore to Neemuch, *viâ* Rutlam, Jowra, and Mundisoor, was completed during the past year.

The posts used on the former lines are iron standards, those on the latter are at present of wood, but will be re-placed by iron ones as soon as they can be supplied for the purpose.

It is proposed to lay down a double line between Indore and the Railway at Kundwa, which is much required, and will be of great use when completed.

372. Telegraph Offices are open at the eight places named in the margin. Those at Mhow, Rutlam, and Neemuch have only lately been completed.

NAMES OF PLACES.		REMARKS.
1	Indore*	* Head-Quarters of the Superintendent of the Circle.
2	Mhow.	
3	Khull.	
4	Rutlam.	
5	Neemuch.	
6	Beowra.	
7	Seepree.	
8	Morar.	

At Indore, the Office is held in part of the barrack of the European Detail, which has been temporarily made available for the purpose; but it is hoped that a proper Office, with accommodation for the Signallers, will soon be provided, as it is much needed.

A new Office has been sanctioned at Morar, and will be

built when the requisite funds are available.

373. The merchants of Jowra and Mundisoor have long been anxious to have Offices opened in their respective towns; and the late Nawab of Jowra some time ago offered to provide a house for the purpose, and himself to contribute Rs. 50 per mensem in aid of the establishment, so long as the receipts fell short of the expenses. The Mundisoor merchants also offered to pay down Rs. 500 towards the cost of opening an Office at that place for six months, as an experiment, or, as an alternative, themselves to pay all charges if the receipts during that period were made over to them. I believe an Office at Mundisoor would more than pay its expenses, and that, with the aid offered by the State, one at Jowra would also be found to succeed; and I strongly advocate the question of the establishment of Offices at one or both of these towns being taken into consideration.

374. The total revenue realised from messages by the Offices within this Circle during the past year amounted to Rs. 24,792-3-2.

375. The service of the Electric Telegraph on the lines above referred to has been well and satisfactorily performed during the year under report, so far as it has come under my observation, or to my knowledge.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

376. There are 12 British Cantonments or Stations within the

The British Cantonments.

limits of the Central India Agency,

at which troops are located, eight

being garrisoned by the Regular Army, and four by the Local Corps under the Office of the Agent, Governor General.

377. The following Table gives the names of the Stations and the strength of the several Arms at each :—

NAMES OF STATIONS, &C.			CAVALRY REGIMENTS.				ARTILLERY BATTALRIES.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.				REMARKS		
			EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.				
			No.		Strength.		No.		Strength.		No.			Strength.	
			No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.			
Regular Army.															
1	Mhow Division of the Bombay Army.	Mhow ...	...	1	501	...	...	2	230	1	865	2	1,185	{ One Wing at present at Angur { Furnished from Force at Mhow.	
2		Ncemuch ...	...	...	...	1	480	1	140	3 Cos.	186	1	700		
3		Mahidpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700		
4		Indore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Co.	80	3 Cos.	160		
5	Gwalior District.	{ Morar and Fort of Gwalior ... }	...	...	1	475	4	430	1 & 4 Cos.	96	1	647			
6			Seepree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Cos.	155	1 Co.	65		
7	Saugor District.	{ Nowgong ... }	...	...	1 Sq.	199	...	...	3 Cos.	192	Wing	325			
8			Nagode ...	...	...	1	154	...	...	3 Cos.	205	1	645		
Total			...	1	501	2 2/3	1,308	7	800	3 2/3	2,649	6 1/2	4,127	* Two complete Regiments and Detachments aggregating 15 Companies entered as 14 Regiments.	
Local Corps.															
9	Under Central India Agency.	Angur ...	...	...	1	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10		Goona ...	...	...	1	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11		Sehore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	944	...		
12		Sirdarpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	567	...		
Total			...	...	2	996	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,511		
Grand Total			...	1	501	4 2/3	2,304	7	800	3 2/3	2,649	8 1/2	5,938		

The total strength of all ranks amounts to about 12,190 men, of whom 3,950 are Europeans.

378. Of the above, the four principal Stations, in a strategical point of view, as well as in other respects, are Mhow, Neemuch, Morar, and Nowgong, which provide for the Military protection of Malwa, the south-western Districts of Rajpootana, the Gwalior Territory proper, including the capital and Central Bundelcund.

379. A further increase of the Force at Morar and Nowgong is contemplated, and public buildings are in course of construction at both places with the object of providing therefor.

The Force of European Infantry at Neemuch is at present merely a Detachment, the barrack accommodation at that place being insufficient and having been condemned.

380. The Public Works in progress at all the above Stations, including the Fortress of Gwalior, are on a very extensive scale, and it will probably take several years to complete them in the manner intended by Government.

381. The Regiment of Native Infantry at Mahidpoor is station-	ed there in lieu of the late United Malwa
Indore.	Contingent, the cost of which was, and
Jowra.	continues to be, contributed by the States
Dewass.	named in the margin.

The Station has been recently condemned, in consequence of its being subject to complete submergence by the waters of the Seepree River when in unusually high flood; and another site in the immediate neighbourhood is now in course of selection, to which to remove it at the close of this year.

A Wing of this Regiment has, for some time, been stationed at Augur, 33 miles from Mahidpoor; but it is intended that it shall re-join Head Quarters when the new site is under occupation.

382. The Station of Seepree was originally intended to be used as a Convalescent Depôt for Morar and Jhansie, but it has proved very unhealthy during the autumn months, and the opinion entertained by the Medical Officers as to its salubrity is very unfavourable.

It is garrisoned by a Detail of Native Infantry from Morar, and during a part of the year, by two Companies of Europeans from Jhansie.

383. Nagode is maintained for the Military protection of Eastern Bundelcund but it is not intended to retain any European Force at it permanently; and, when the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway is open, the Detachment now stationed there will be withdrawn.

384. As regards the Local Corps, the Central India Horse is a most useful and valuable Force; and it is not too much to say that the general security of the Trunk Road between Budurwas, 30 miles north of Goona and Dewass—a distance of 180 miles—as well as of the high road between Indore and Neemuch, is chiefly owing to its services.

It has further done much towards suppressing crime, generally of a predatory character, throughout Western Malwa, and in the States and districts around and to the south of Goona; the local knowledge of some of the Native Officers especially having proved of great value in effecting this object.

The Force is well mounted and admirably equipped and drilled, and is in every respect in a thoroughly efficient condition, and its able Commandant, Colonel Daly, C. B., and his Officers, may be justly proud of it.

385. The Bhopal Battalion was raised in 1859 in lieu of the Contingent, which had been disbanded, and whose place it took at Sehore.

It is a fine and well drilled and equipped body of men, and does every credit to its Commandant, Major Forbes, and his Officers.

The charges of the Battalion are defrayed from the Bhopal State Contingent contribution of two lakhs annually.

386. The Malwa Bheel Corps is of much use in controlling and keeping in order the troublesome tendencies of the wild tribes of the south-western Districts of the Central India Agency, from which it is principally recruited.

It is well equipped and drilled, and its efficiency does much credit to the ability and excellent management of its late and present Commandants, Major Cumming and Captain Bannerman, and the other Officers attached to it.

The charges of the Malwa Bheel Corps are defrayed chiefly from the contributions of the States and Districts of the neighbourhood towards its maintenance, the deficiency in the amount being made up by the British Government.

The strength of the Corps was reduced during the last year by 50 men (10 per cent.) to meet the extra charge of the temporary addition to the pay of all ranks, rendered necessary by the high price of food. •

387. The general conduct of the men composing the above Corps has been very satisfactory, and no complaints against them have been made to, or have come to the knowledge of, this Office, during the year under review.

388. The health of the troops generally throughout the Central India Agency was favourable during the past year, excepting at Neemuch, where the Wing of the 45th Foot suffered seriously from cholera.

The Regiment had but just arrived from England, and its heavy loss from the disease may no doubt partly be ascribed to that circumstance.

At Morar, there were some cases of cholera, with a few deaths amongst the troops, but their prompt removal to camp was soon followed by its disappearance.

At Mhow, also, there were several cases of cholera amongst the families of the 103rd Regiment, and many casualties of women and children occurred from this and other causes, but the health of the troops generally was good.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1.—*Surveys and Boundary Settlements.*

389. The Topographical Survey has been in progress during the past year in the Gwalior Territory and in Rewah and the neighbouring States of Eastern Bundelcund.
- Surveys.

This Office has no information regarding the progress made in the survey in the former State, which is under the direction of Captain Melville ; but that in Rewah, under Captain Murray, has completed during the past year an area of 3,208 square miles, with a triangulation of 4,539 square miles, making the entire work, as yet completed since the commencement of the survey in that quarter, 7,794 square miles, of which 6,474 are in Rewah, and 1,320 in the adjoining States of Bundelcund.

The Rewah Chief has lately shown a disposition to endeavour to evade the payment of the cost of this work, as agreed to by him four years ago, but he is not likely to persist in so improper a course.

390. During the past year, the frontier line between the Bombay District of Khandeish and the Indore and Burwani States was laid down for a length of 150 miles from the Nerbudda on the north to the junction of Nimar and Khandeish on the south, by a Commission composed of the Deputy Bheel Agent, Captain Cadell, and Lieutenant Wise, an Officer nominated to the duty by the Bombay Government.

The work was of a very laborious nature, involving much exposure, as it could not be properly carried out till the hot season ; and both the Officers employed subsequently suffered much from its effects—one of them having, moreover, had the misfortune to break his leg while engaged on this duty, and were obliged to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The boundary line was fixed and marked out after due enquiry and consideration, and has been concurred in by the Bombay Government and this Office ; but the Indore State has intimated its intention of appealing against the settlement, and a suitable period has been allowed it, under the orders of the Government of India, for this purpose.

391. The frontier line between the Rewah Territory and the adjoining British Districts of Mirzapoor, Allahabad, and Banda, was surveyed and marked out during the past year by a Commission composed of Mr. Robertson, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. Coles, the Political Assistant for Bundelcund at Nagode.

The work was carefully and completely executed, and has met with the approval of the Government of India.

392. The frontier line between the Bombay District of the Punt Mahal and the Western States of the Bheel Agency, was also laid down for a length of 48½ miles, during the past cold season, by a Commission composed of Major Annesley, Bengal Staff Corps, and Mr. Stewart, of the Bombay Civil Service.

A good deal more remains to be done to complete this frontier, northwards to that of the Rajpootana States, and southwards to that of the Nerbudda; but it is hoped that this will be effected during next cold season.

393. During the past year, the following number of boundary disputes between the Native States were adjusted under the orders of the British Political Officers :—

Settlement of boundary disputes.

I.—In Malwa, eight cases adjudicated, and the survey and demarcation of several others awaiting completion in these respects mapped and duly carried out.

The question of the necessity for some change being made in the existing arrangements for the settlement of disputed boundaries in Malwa, is under separate report to Government.

II.—In the States of the Bhopal Agency, 154 cases. A Special Report of these settlements, made by Captain Kincaid, the Settlement Assistant to the Political Agent, has been made to the Government of India. The extent of his work and the satisfactory manner in which it was carried out reflect much credit on this Officer, and have elicited the expression of the approval of Government.

III.—In the States of Bundelcund, 95 cases. The Political Agent urges the necessity for the appointment of a special Officer to take up the numerous cases still awaiting settlement, and which it is of importance to adjudicate, in anticipation of the advance of the Topographical Survey. The States have lately, under the pressure of the injunctions addressed to them on the subject, done a good deal towards demarcating their frontiers by amicable arrangements amongst themselves, and every encouragement shall, of course, continue to be given to so desirable a mode of defining their boundaries; but there is a large class of cases which have been the subject of aggravated dispute and contention for many years, which the Chiefs cannot possibly arrange amongst themselves, and the intervention of a British Officer is absolutely required for their satisfactory settlement.

The other pressing duties of the Political Agent certainly leave him no sufficient time for himself dealing with any number of these cases, some of which require weeks of patient enquiry and investigation; and I quite concur in his opinion that the services of a special Officer should be made available for the duty, and will recommend that such be sanctioned.

SECTION 2.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

394. Several of the Native States in Central India have established one or more charitable Hospitals or Dispensaries within their limits, most of which are under the supervision of the Medical Officers attached to the British Agencies.

395. A list of these useful Institutions is subjoined, with such information regarding their working during the past year as has been communicated to this Office.

NAME OF DISPENSARY.		DURING 1865-66.				REMARKS.		
		No. of Patients admitted or treated.	Deaths.	No. of Vaccinations.	Cost.			
					Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Indore General Hospital.	} 2,898 4,581 2,193 5,187 2,794 3,817 2,315 1,967	172	272	6,099	1	0	The Dispensaries Nos. 1 to 8 are called the Malwa Dispensaries, and are under the special supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Indore. They are supported entirely by the contributions of the Native Chiefs, Maharaja Holkar subscribing Rs. 6,000 annually towards them. The total charges during the past year, including the cost of Europe medicines, which does not appear in the Statement, amounted to Rs. 14,691-2-3.
2	Indore City Dispensary.		104	1,617	960	15	5	
3	Dhar		45	628	888	4	4	
4	Onjein		141	392	912	15	6	
5	Dewass		210	627	652	14	7	
6	Ruilam		129	419	898	3	3	
7	Angur		121	673	667	5	9	
8	Sillana		70	32	532	12	3	
9	Maunpoor	17	...	603	130	8	0	These three Dispensaries are also supervised by the Residency Surgeon, Indore, but are not included in the Malwa Dispensaries. The Maunpoor Dispensary is maintained by the British Government. That at Khull is so by the Agra and Bombay Road Funds. The Maunpoor Dispensary has only recently been opened.
10	Burwani	542	23	373	800	3	6	
11	Khull	574	7	...	594	6	1	
12	Sehore	6,211	} Not given.	2,172	} Not given.	...	...	Supported by Sehore Local Funds and contributions. Supported by Gwalior State. Do. by Rajchur " These three Dispensaries are supervised by Agency Surgeon, Sehore.
13	Bhilsa	492		1,200		...	...	
14	Beowra	1,397		1,106		...	...	
15	Gwalior... ..	8,240	29	...	3,252	12	9	Nos. 15 to 18 are supported by the Gwalior State. No. 15 is supervised by Agency Surgeon, Gwalior. No. 16 is supervised by Medical Officer, Seepree. No. 17 is supervised by Medical Officer, C. I. H., Goona. No. 18 is supervised by Agency Surgeon, Neemuch.
16	Seepree	392	8	...	558	3	0	
17	Goona	1,067	17	4,735	1,252	10	2	
18	Jawud(Neemuch)	4,486	104	...	2,178	8	0	
19	Nagode }	...	No Returns		...	...	...	These Dispensaries are subject to the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon at Nagode.
20	Rewah }	...			...	...		
<i>Dispensaries not subject to British Supervision.</i>								
21	Jowra	...	No Returns.		...	...	...	
22	Jhabooah	638	45		...	...	...	
23	Ali Rajpoor }	}	No Returns.		...	...	...	
24	Duttiah }				...	...	...	
25	Myhere }				...	...	...	
Totals ...		49,808	1,225	14,819	23,458	5	9	

396. There are no Returns for six of the above Dispensaries, and the information reported is incomplete as regards some of the others; but it will be seen from that recorded in the Statement, that 49,808 patients were treated in 19 of the Dispensaries during the year. The number of deaths, while under treatment, in 15, aggregated the large number of 1,225. Vaccination was performed in 14,849 cases by the Native Doctors or Vaccinators attached to 14 of the Dispensaries.

Lastly, the aggregate charges of the number (15), for which this information is supplied, amounted to Rs. 23,458-5-9.

Of the total number returned as treated, about 1,200 were in-door patients, most of whom were subsisted from the Dispensary Funds.

The number of deaths while under treatment is very large; but of the 276 returned for the Indore Hospital and Dispensary, most were pilgrims *enroute* to, or returning from, Oonkar Mandatta, who were already past recovery from hardship and starvation when they presented themselves at the hospital for medical aid and sustenance.

The large number of deaths reported by the other Dispensaries were owing, partly to the prevalence of cholera, and partly to the effects of famine. The latter was especially the case at Oojein, Rutlam, Sillana, and Augur, and the former at Dewas.

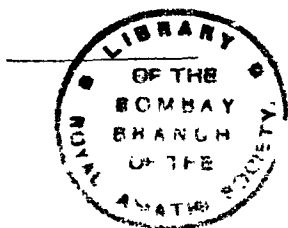
397. Of the number of vaccinations reported, about 11,150, or 75 per cent, were successful.

Vaccination.

The vaccine matter supplied to some of the Dispensaries proved to be bad and of no use; but it is hoped that the attention that has been drawn to this point will prevent similar failures in future.

398. On the whole, these Institutions may fairly be regarded as a blessing to the people of the neighbourhood in which they are established, amongst whom they are deservedly popular, and the Native Doctors in charge appear generally to perform their duties with commendable care and attention.

399. In addition to the Dispensaries named in the foregoing list, new ones are about to be opened at their capitals by the Chiefs of Nurshinghur, Kilchipoor, and Muksoodunghur, and Maharaja Sindhia is said to intend establishing one at Mundissore.



CHAPTER XI.

CONCLUSION.

400. Before closing this Report, I would beg to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the names of the several Officers under the Central India Agency, whose services during the past year appear to deserve special mention.

401. The whole of the Political Agents and Assistants, whose names are given in the margin have discharged their various duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and merit my acknowledgments for their zeal and exertions.

Major Hutchinson, Political Agent, Gwalior.	are given in the margin have
„ Osborne, C. B., do., Bhopal.	discharged their various duties in
Doctor Stratton, do., Bundelcund.	an efficient and satisfactory man-
Colonel Daly, C. B., do., Western Malwa.	ner, and merit my acknowledg-
Captain Bannerman, Bheel Agent.	ments for their zeal and exertions.
Lieut. Blowers, Officiating Deputy Agent.	Major Cumming, Bheel Agent,
Captain Martin, Political Assistant, Goona.	and Captain Cadell, v. c., Deputy
Mr. Coles, do. do., Nagode.	

Bheel Agent, proceeded to England during the year, the former on furlough, resigning his appointment, and the latter on medical certificate. Both are valuable and energetic Officers, and I regret the loss of Major Cumming's services to the Central India Agency.

402. Captains Kincaid and Luard, Special Boundary Settlement Assistants for Bhopal and Malwa, have worked zealously in the performance of their difficult duties, though the out-turn of work of the latter Officer has not, owing to special causes, been as great as might have been expected.

403. The Assistants of this Office, Major McMullin,* Lieutenant Berkeley, and Pundit Surroop Narrain have worked most zealously, and merit the expression of my full satisfaction with their labours.

* I regret to say that this Officer has recently died, when on his way to Europe on medical certificate.

404. Of the Officers entrusted with the temporary administration of the Native States under British management or supervision, Lieutenant Colonel E. Thompson has done excellent service in this respect in the States of Duttia, Chirkary, and Chutterpoor, though, in the last State especially, he has had many difficulties to contend with.

Mr. Coles, Political Assistant at Nagode, and Rai Purmeshri Doss have satisfactorily carried on the management of Sohawul and Jignee respectively.

Mir Shahamut Ali Khan Bahadoor has administered the affairs of Rutlam in a highly creditable manner, as has Vincut Rao those of Burwani, under the immediate direction of the Deputy Bheel Agent, to whom this State is mainly indebted for its present prosperous condition.

405. The Cantonment Magistrates and Judges of the Small Cause Courts as per margin have performed their important duties with much zeal and attention. Captain Lester was obliged, towards the close of the year, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, and, as no competent Officer has yet been appointed to the post, the Small Cause Court at Mhow remains closed.

Lieut. Col. Wright, Morar.
 Captain Lester, Mhow.
 Major Dickson, Neemuch.

406. Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon at Indore, and in charge of the Malwa Dispensaries, who is on sick leave to Europe, and his *locum tenens* Dr. Ward, of the Bombay Army, have performed their duties with skill and attention, as has also Dr. Thomson, the Agency Surgeon at Sehore. The success of the Dispensaries under the supervision of these Officers is mainly due to their watchful and able care and control.

The Native Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries, Pundit Wamun Rao, deserves special mention here for his professional zeal and ability, as well as for his general benevolence.

407. The Officers Commanding the local troops under this Agency, Colonel Daly, C. B., Commanding the Central India Horse, Major Forbes, Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, and Captain Bannerman, Commanding the Malwa Bheel Corps, are all entitled to the expression of my warm acknowledgments of the excellent manner in which they have carried on the duties of their respective commands, and the efficiency and good discipline maintained in which are most creditable to them and their Officers.

408. In the Public Works Department, Major Pollard, R. E., the Superintending Engineer, has worked with untiring zeal and high professional efficiency, in directing and stimulating the progress of the various works under construction, and has also carefully watched over and controlled the proceedings generally of the Department under his supervision.

409. Amongst the Executive Engineers, Captain Falconnet, R. E., Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, deserves special notice, his work having been particularly heavy. To rare professional abilities, this Officer unites an energy and perseverance that successfully meet the many difficulties he has to contend with, and stamp him as a most valuable servant of the State.

Major Francis, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, also deserves commendation for his work, and for the conciliatory and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted his proceedings and relations with the Native State Officials of the Districts through which the line of road runs.

Mr. Henry, C. E., lately promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, has worked willingly and well. This gentleman takes much interest in his work, and endeavours to give satisfaction to his departmental superiors.

410. Amongst the Upper Subordinate Establishment, Conductor Griffiths deserves mention. He only joined late in the year; but, though new to the locality, he has already made himself most useful to the Executive Engineer.

411. This being the first Report of this nature that has been submitted by this Office, I venture to express my hope that any errors or short-comings in it will be treated with indulgent consideration by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

INDORE RESIDENCY ; }
1st August, 1866. }

R. J. MEADE,
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

No.
CIVIL
CENTRAL INDIA

Annual Statement of Administration of

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF 1864-65.	NUMBER FILED DURING 1865-66.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING 1865-66.	UNDISPOSED OF AT THE END OF 1865-66.
<i>Political Officers.</i>					
1	Indore Residency	98	387	454	31
2	Political Agent, Gwalior	2	17	10	9
3	" " Bhopal	45	511	550	6
4	" " Bundelcund	13	70	50	33
5	" " Western Malwa	...	None.		
6	Political Assistant, Goona	...	440	436	4
7	Bheel Agent, Sirdarpoor	...	None.		
8	Deputy Bheel Agent, Maunpoor	6	158	163	1
9	" " Burwani	27	226	247	6
	Total Political Officers' Courts	191	1,809	1,910	90
<i>Small Cause Courts.</i>					
10	Mhow	26	1,800	1,661	165
11	Morar	34	331	350	15
12	Neemuch	...	783	770	13
	TOTAL FOR SMALL CAUSE COURTS	60	2,914	2,781	193
	GRAND TOTAL	251	4,723	4,691	283

1.

JUSTICE.

AGENCY.

Civil Justice for the year 1865-66.

7							8		
DETAIL OF NUMBER AND VALUE OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN 1865-66, WITH THE AVERAGE COST OF CONDUCT OF DITTO.							APPEALS FROM THE POLITICAL AGENT'S COURT TO THAT OF THE AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.		
	NUMBER OF SUITS.					Total.	Decisions confirmed.	Ditto reversed.	Ditto pending.
	Under Rs. 20.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 200.	Above Rs. 200.				
Courts of Political Officers. } Small Cause } Courts ... }	1,244 1,783	347 545	137 225	90 123	92 105	1,910 2,781	9 Nine.		
	VALUE OF SUITS.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Courts of Political Officers } Small Cause } Courts ... }	7,840 6,942	10,007 7,436	8,598 7,460	11,041 7,068	73,084 12,230	1,10,570 41,136			
	AVERAGE COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.								
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Courts of Political Officers } Small Cause } Courts ... }	0 11 10 0 12 7	1 14 10 2 6 0	4 9 9 6 0 9	8 2 0 10 5 0	34 14 3 19 4 2	3 0 9 2 10 3			

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

No.
CIVIL

CENTRAL INDIA

*Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Courts of the Political
for*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN								
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.
	<i>Political Officers.</i>									
1	Indore Residency	6	5	20	19	9	8	8	10	66
2	Political Agent, Gwalior	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3	" " Bhopal	58	90	46	38	40	37	37	23	85
4	" " Bundelcund (Political) Assistant, Nagode, and Sir Punch.)	7	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	...
5	Political Agent, W. Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	" Assistant, Goona... ..	78	166	180	3	...	...	1	1	3
7	Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Sirdarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Deputy Bheel Agent, Maunpoor ...	4	11	4	3	6	7	2	6	25
9	Burwani State	40	25	11	19	8	13	5	1	30
	TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES ...	194	299	204	85	63	65	54	42	210
	<i>Small Cause Courts.</i>									
10	Mhow	16	21	53	31	67	66	52	80	509
11	Morar	3	6	11	11	19	24	17	29	101
12	Neemuch	590	25	16	5	11	4	31	...	32
	TOTAL CANTONMENT SMALL CAUSE COURTS	609	52	80	47	97	95	100	109	640
	GRAND TOTAL ...	803	351	344	132	160	160	154	151	850

II.**JUSTICE.****AGENCY.**

Officers and Small Cause Court Judges under the Central India Agency
1865-66.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	EXPLANATION OF CASES PENDING ABOVE 45 DAYS.
DAYS AS UNDER.						TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS.	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
16 to 24 Days.	25 to 30 Days.	31 to 45 Days.	46 to 60 Days.	61 to 90 Days.	91 to 120 Days.				
84	33	109	24	28	15	454	13,071	28½	{ Postponement applied for by parties themselves in several; dilatoriness of Indore Durbar, in replying to many references; slowness of Panchayuts in arriving at decisions in a few cases.
1	...	3	...	1	2	10	466	46½	
45	21	30	...	...	...	550	2,168	3½	
...	9	11	1	1	12	50	2,258	45	{ Frequent and long absences on urgent duty of the Political Assistant, Nagode, which necessitated postponement of some of these cases.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	436	1,006	2½ days	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Postponement applied for by parties themselves in several cases, and frequent absence of Kamasdar and Superintendent, and difficulty in procuring attendance of witnesses.
27	8	16	12	11	21	163	6,881	42	
13	11	28	7	23	13	247	6,085	24½	
174	82	197	44	64	63	1,010	31,935	16½	
379	207	122	18	15	5	1,661	148	11½	{ Non-attendance of witnesses on fixed day, and indisposition of parties of suits.
49	20	30	11	10	8	350	6,553	18	
27	8	3	9	9	...	770	1,990	2½	
455	235	155	38	36	13	2,781	8,691	3½	
629	317	352	82	100	76	4,691	40,626	8½	

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

No.
CIVIL

CENTRAL INDIA

*Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of Witnesses in the Courts of
India Agency,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF			
		1	2	3	4
		Day.	Days.	Days.	Days.
<i>Political Officers.</i>					
1	Indore Residency	65	2	...	...
2	Political Agent, Gawlior	5	2	1	...
3	" " Bhopal	246	4	...	...
4	" " Bundelcund (Nagode)	46	...	...	...
5	" " Western Malwa	...	...	...	None.
6	" Assistant, Goona	55	8	20	...
7	Bheel Agent	...	...	...	None.
8	Deputy Bheel Agent, Maunpoor	100	6	...	1
9	Burwani	266	43	18	5
* TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES ...		783	65	39	6
<i>Small Cause Courts.</i>					
10	Mhow	356	247	96	25
11	Morar	110	...	...	...
12	Neemuch	346	26	2	...
TOTAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS ...		812	273	98	25
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,595	338	137	31

3.

JUSTICE.

AGENCY.

the Political Officers and Small Cause Courts Judges, under the Central for 1865-66.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER									Undischarged at the close of 1865-66.	Longest period any undischarged Witnesses have been detained.	REMARKS.
5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 23 Days.	24 to 30 Days.	More than 30 Days.	Total.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67			
...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	16			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107			
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384			
52	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	953			
17	8	..	6	15	2	...	...	772			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110			
...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	384			
17	8	...	9	22	2	...	...	1,266			
69	8	...	12	27	2	...	...	2,219			

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor General, for Central India

No.
CRIMINAL
CENTRAL INDIA

*Annual General Statement of Administration of Criminal Justice in the
Central India*

1	2	3	4
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	CASES UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF 1864-65.	CASES DISPOSED OF IN 1865-66.
			Convicted. Discharged and Acquitted. Died. Escaped. Transferred.
	POLITICAL OFFICERS.		
	<i>Indore Residency.</i>		
1	(Courts of 1st and 2nd Asstts., A. G. G., C. I.)	5	56 6 ... 5
2	Political Agent, Gwalior	...	6 7
3	" " Bhopal	27	98 128 12 ... 22
4	" " Bundelcund, including Political Assistant, Nagode	...	48 57 ... 6 30
5	Political Agent Western Malwa	3	20 2 ... 2 15
6	Political Assistant, Goona	...	38
7	Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Sirdar- poor	4	42 6 ... 1 ...
8	Deputy Bheel Agent, Maunpoor	...	26 6 11
9	" " Burwani	...	61 9
	TOTAL FOR POLITICAL AGENCIES ...	39	395 221 12 9 83
	<i>Cantonment Magistrates.</i>		
10	Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	...	218 7
11	" " Morar	10	139 221 5
12	" " Neemuch	...	134 47 3
	Total for Cantonment Magistrates ...	10	491 275 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	49	886 496 12 9 91

1.

JUSTICE.

AGENCY.

Courts of the Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates, under the Agency, for 1865-66.

5											6	7	8	
SENTENCES PASSED DURING 1865-66.											TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.	CASES UNDISPOSED OF AT END OF 1865-66.	REMARKS.	
Death.	Transportation. Imprisonment for life.	Ditto for 14 years and under.	Ditto for 10 years and under.	Ditto for 5 years and under.	Ditto for 2 years and under.	Ditto for 1 year and under.	Ditto for 6 months and under.	Flogged.	Fined & imprisoned.	Fined only.				
... 24	...	...	...	6	1	6	7	12	...	...	67	2		
... ..	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	13			
1 1	...	...	...	1	7	6	42	4	11	25	260	20		
1 3	...	...	...	1	5	3	2	4	3	8	18	141	10	
... ..	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	9	1	1	1	39	3	
*2	...	...	...	1	4	14	8	6	...	...	3	38	6	* Commuted to transportation for life.
2 6	...	...	...	2	...	2	19	9	...	2	...	49		
... 1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	4	1	11	43	†	† Delayed by witnesses not being able to attend
... ..	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	21	2	25	70		
6 35	...	...	...	6	25	33	49	87	15	25	84	720	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	33	19	3	135	225		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	59	28	1	39	365	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	4	1	83	184	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	29	138	51	5	257	774	9	
6 35	...	...	...	6	25	44	78	223	97	30	330	1494	54	

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

No.
CRIMINAL
CENTRAL INDIA

Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Courts of the Political Officers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 to 15
		Day.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
	<i>Political Officers.</i>									
1	Indore Residency (Courts of 1st and 2nd Assistants, A. G. G.)	9	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	4
2	Political Agent, Gwalior	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
3	" " Bhopal	98	46	19	6	10	3	7	3	9
4	" " Bundelcund	24	5	4	2	3	2	1	1	4
5	" " Western Malwa	9	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
6	" " Assistant, Goona	24	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	1
7	Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Sirdarpoor	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Deputy Bheel Agent, Mauupoor	9	6	1	2	4	3	...	3	6
9	Burwani State	23	21	14	...	1	2	1	...	2
	TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES	212	80	42	17	21	12	12	9	29
	<i>Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.</i>									
10	Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	48	92	33	20	9	6	7	1	11
11	" " Morar	70	27	23	24	21	16	9	7	43
12	" " Neemuch	94	25	13	11	24	8	7	10	23
	TOTAL CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS	212	144	69	55	54	30	23	18	82
	GRAND TOTAL	424	224	111	72	75	42	35	27	111

2.

JUSTICE.

AGENCY.

and Cantonment Magistrates under the Central India Agency for 1865-66.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	EXPLANATION OF CASES PENDING ABOVE 45 DAYS.
DAYS AS UNDER.						TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS.	AVERAGE DURA- TION OF EACH CASE.	
16 to 24 Days.	25 to 30 Days.	31 to 45 Days.	46 to 60 Days.	61 to 90 Days.	91 to 120 Days.				
12	2	10	12	11	...	63	1,244	19½	{ Delay in obtaining replies through Native Courts and attendance of witnesses, and sickness of ap- provers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	32	4½	
...	...	...	1	...	...	202	569	2½	{ One case out of 202 was under en- quiry above 45 days, the defendant in the case being a subject of a Na- tive State, the witnesses had to be applied for through the Local Au- thorities; hence the delay.
6	4	7	3	8	4	78	1,903	24	
...	1	2	...	...	7	23	3,103	134½	{ Non-existence of separate Police causes great delay in procuring at- tendance of witnesses. { The delay was caused by the non- attendance of international wit- nesses.
2	...	2	...	1	...	38	251	6½	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	1¼	{ The only case which it is necessary to explain is the case of Sobah, con- victed of murder, whose trial occu- pied 71 days, owing to the delay in obtaining the presence of some of the witnesses.
9	1	1	1	...	2	43	579	18½	
3	...	...	...	2	...	69	844	12½	{ In three cases, witnesses not forth- coming at the proper time. In one trivial case, the Deputy Magistrate was detained by other work, and un- able to visit Maunpoor earlier for the trial.
21	8	22	17	22	19	537	8,542	15½	
...	...	1	...	...	...	228	713	3	{ The delay in two cases over 45 days is owing to several references having been made, and the delay in receiv- ing replies, the Dak between Bur- wani and Superintendent's Camp generally taking five or six days.
25	5	5	5	5	3	293	3,174	10½	
7	4	7	...	...	...	233	1,370	5½	
32	9	13	5	5	3	754	5,266	6½	
53	17	35	22	27	16	1,291	13,088	10½	

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor Genral, for Central India.

No.
CRIMINAL
CENTRAL INDIA

*Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of Witnesses in the Courts
India*

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF			
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.
1	<i>Indore Residency.</i> (Courts of 1st and 2nd Assistants, A. G. G.)	33	6	12	13
2	Political Agent, Gwalior	8	...	13	...
3	" " Bhopal	225	17	6	26
4	" " Bundelcund	284	19	18	18
5	" " Western Malwa	No	Register	kept	
6	" Assistant, Goona	49	1	...	1
7	Bheel Agent, Sirdarpoor	25	...	...	5
8	Deputy Bheel Agent, Maunpoor	32	25	12	...
9	" " Burwani	161	...	7	3
	TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES	817	68	68	66
	<i>Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.</i>				
10	Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	No	Register	kept	
11	" " Morar	71	...	...	...
12	" " Neemuch	184	53	22	21
	TOTAL CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS ...	255	53	22	21
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,072	121	90	87

3.

JUSTICE.

AGENCY.

of the Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates under the Central Agency.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER									UNDISCHARGED AT THE CLOSE OF 1865-66	LONGEST PERIOD ANY UNDISCHARGED WIT- NESSES HAVE BEEN DETAINED.	REMARKS.
5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 23 Days.	24 to 30 Days.	More than 30 Days.	Total.			
9	8	7	6	17	6	...	...	117			
29	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	56			
12	20	3	13	3	...	...	...	325			
7	2	...	...	45	5	17	...	415			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30			
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78			
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	175			
68	32	10	19	71	11	17	...	1,247			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71			
42	14	12	14	27	19	19	3	430	7	7	
42	14	12	14	27	19	19	3	501	7	7	
110	46	22	33	98	30	36	3	1,748	7	7	

R. J. MEADE,
Agent, Governor General, for Central India

*Statement showing strength and cost of the Police maintained in the British
British management, within the limits of*

BRITISH CANTONMENTS, POLITICAL AGENCY, OR NATIVE STATE UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT.	GOVERNMENT POLICE.			LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR NATIVE STATES POLICE.		
	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Annual cost.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Annual cost.
<i>British Cantonments.</i>			Rs.			Rs.
Morar	...	...	...	...	90	6,744
Mhow	...	36	5,616	...	104	8,732
Neemuch	...	21	2,568	...	53	3,996
TOTAL OF CANTONMENT POLICE	...	57	8,184	...	247	19,472
<i>Political Agencies.</i>						
Indore Residency	...	9	648	...	37	2,784
Thuggee and Dacoity Nujeebs	...	53	5,124	...	...	...
Gwalior Agency	...	...	...	...	20	1,308
Bhopal „	...	...	...	...	56	6,164
Bheel „ (Sirdarpoor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Malwa Agency ...	...	1	180	...	...	...
Bundelcund Agency (Nowgong)	...	7	456	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Bundelcund	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Nagode)	...	9	588	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Goona ...	...	12	936	...	6	312
TOTAL OF POLITICAL AGENCIES POLICE	...	91	7,932	...	119	10,568
Maunpoor Pergunnah	...	13	864	...	...	...
Bhoomeah Police	11	41	6,600	...	...	...
Agra and Bombay Road Police	...	...	...	29	115	14,424
TOTAL OF MAUNPOOR AGENCY AND ROAD POLICE	11	54	7,464	29	115	14,424
<i>States under British management.</i>						
Burwani	...	...	...	10	108	11,700
Sohawul	...	...	...	3	44	4,385
Jignee	...	...	...	...	15	804
Total of Police of States under British management	...	...	...	13	167	16,889
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL	11	202	23,580	42	648	61,353

Cantonments and Political Agencies, as also of the Native States under the Central India Agency, during 1865-66.

TOTAL OF BOTH KINDS.			REMARKS.
Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Annual cost.	
		Rs.	
..	90	6,744	
..	140	14,348	
..	74	6,564	
..	304	27,656	
..	46	3,432	
..	53	5,124	
..	20	1,308	
..	56	6,161	
..	...	...	
..	1	180	
..	7	456	
..	9	588	
..	18	1,248	
..	210	18,500	
..	13	864	
11	41	6,600	
29	115	14,424	
40	169	21,888	
10	108	11,760	
3	44	4,385	
..	15	804	
13	167	16,889	
53	850	84,933	

R. J. MEADE,
Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA

General Jail Statistics

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS								REMAINING IN JAIL ON 30TH APRIL 1863.	EXPENDITURE					
	In Jail on 30th April 1863.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	During the Year.						Rations of Prisoners.	Expense of Prisoners under trial.				
				Transferred.	Executed.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.							
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Indore	114	152	266	26	...	3	117	146	120	3,542	9	6	...	...	...
Schore	79	82	161	2	...	7	97	100	55	1,743	13	0	453	0	8
Goona	19	40	59	23	...	1	10	34	25	680	11	4	155	0	10
Gwalior, "Morar"	17	76	93	18	...	...	60	78	15	383	6	11	135	6	...
Sirdarpoor... ..	12	41	53	8	2	...	33	43	10	452	8	2	...	...	...
Augur	10	71	81	53	...	...	10	63	18	244	14	3	910	1	5
Maunpoor	16	92	103	14	...	...	85	99	9	171	13	3	143	7	9
Total for Agency } Jails }	207	554	821	144	2	11	412	569	252	9,221	12	5	1,508	1	2
CANTONMENT LOCK-UPS OR HAWALATS.															
Morar	13	254	267	144	...	...	119	263	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	6	509	515	82	...	...	421	503	12	179	0	0	...	...	...
Neemuch	...	125	125	9	...	...	113	122	3	196	0	9	...	...	...
Total for Lock-ups	19	888	907	235	...	...	653	888	19	375	0	9	...	...	...
Burwani State ...	39	84	123	9	...	1	76	...	37	1,169	6	7	540	14	8
Grand total	325	1,926	1,861	385	2	12	1,141	1,743	308	10,796	3	9	2,348	15	10

AGENCY.

for 1865-66.

DURING THE YEAR.															DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER IN JAIL.	REMARKS.	
Contingent Charges.			Clothing of Prisoners.			Fixed Establishment.			Extra Establishment.			Total.						
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
448	10	0	661	10	6	1,000	0	0	1,681	10	8	9,334	8	8	154.9	60	4	0
233	6	3	441	13	7	...	...	...	1,046	8	2	3,922	9	8	102	38	7	4
87	4	3	78	0	0	936	0	0	...	...	...	1,937	0	5	20.6	94	0	2
170	6	0	25	4	3	1,254	0	0	...	...	...	1,968	7	8	20	98	6	9
81	10	10	34	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	6	10	9.23	47	6	5
263	5	3	84	14	10	180	0	0	...	...	...	1,692	3	9	12.7	61	3	6
45	7	3	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	3	9	9	41	7	3
1,330	1	10	1,339	6	6	3,370	0	0	2,728	2	10	19,797	8	9	46.91	80	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Returns.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	0	0				
18	4	0	4	11	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	224	15	9				
18	4	0	4	11	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	403	15	9				
246	12	3	211	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	14	0	45	46	0	0
1,595	2	1	1,456	14	0	3,370	0	0	2,734	2	10	22,271	6	6	45.95	58	10	0

Of the total amount of jail charges Rs. 22,271-6-6, Rs. 18,910 have been defrayed by the British Government, and Rs. 5,361-6-6 by the Native States and Local Funds. The number and cost of prisoners awaiting, and under trial, has been taken into consideration in calculating the daily average number of prisoners, and average annual cost of each, except in the case of Augur.

Of the total amount of Jail charges Rs. 22,271-6-6, Rs. 16,910 have been defrayed by the British Government, and Rs. 5,361-6-6 by the Native States and Local Funds. The number and cost of prisoners awaiting, and under trial, has been taken into consideration in calculating the daily average number of prisoners, and average annual cost of each, except in the case of August.

R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.



00110135

Digitized with financial assistance from



HT Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by



WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

